

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

The Vital Question

How much of the \$15,000,000 cash gift that Parliament voted to Mackenzie and Mann will find its way into the campaign funds of the two political machines? If this question were truthfully answered it might explain volumes

JULY 9, 1913

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI.

July 9th, 1913

Number 28

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Winnipeg - Man.

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HOME BANK ANNUAL

Senator James Mason cannot respect the 13 superstition. This is 1913 and it is the year when Col. James Mason got his senatorship, and the year when he was able to submit to the shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada a statement of business affairs which conclusively marks him as a man of conspicuous ability.

The Home Bank annual meeting, held recently, would have provided interesting discussion for the ears of any outsider. To hear the attorney-general, the Hon. J. J. Foy, taking a sly dig at the bank methods and refer to the diplomatic way in which clients who are seeking loans are turned aside, was at once a compliment to the Home Bank and a weighty comment on the subject of collateral. The honorable attorney-general, J. J. Foy, is famous as a public speaker for the pith of his remarks, and it is not often that bank meetings are enlivened by such pleasant yet pertinent observations as the Hon. Mr. Foy expressed before the shareholders and directors of the Home Bank.

The remarks of Mr. Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Association of the big Canadian west, who attended the Home Bank annual meeting, fresh from three weeks' business trip through the Northwest Provinces, were most particularly to the point. Mr. Kennedy spoke on behalf of the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces, and when he thanked the Home Bank for the accommodation it had given the Grain Growers in the past, but at the same time very plainly intimating that he considered the Home Bank should follow a more liberal policy of extension through the North West and not refuse to open branches when petitioned, without very deep consideration, he touched upon a point of national importance and spoke with an authority on the subject that was worthy of general communication to the public.

An increase of almost a million dollars in deposits and an increase in assets of nearly two and a half million, are the figures in the Home Bank annual report which point to its steady growth as a business institution and its wide popularity among the Canadian public.

Eugene O'Keefe, who has attended

every annual meeting of this institution for the past forty years, was absent through illness. The new faces on the board are that of Claude Macdonnell, M. P., possibly the best-known man of years in Toronto, and C. B. McNaught, a young business man, enjoying an immense respect in financial circles.

A GOOD DEMOCRAT**R. L. Scott**

Most of the readers of The Guide have read "Direct Legislation," by Robert Lloyd Scott, and will appreciate a view of the author. Mr. Scott is one of Winnipeg's most enterprising younger business men and a most thoroughgoing and genuine democrat, who sees the futility of looking to the two old political parties for relief. Mr. Scott recently took a most important progressive step, when he entered the matrimonial circle with Miss Mary Magdalene Walsh, of Flint, Michigan, as his partner.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING

There are such excellent concrete examples now and again outcropping of men who prove that it pays to take up cow testing, that their records of success make stimulating reading for dairy farmers all over the Dominion.

Here is a good sample of what one man at Cedar Hall, Que., in the Gaspé peninsula accomplished by carefully watching his fairly good cows and feeding them better. The first year his eight cows gave him 33,511 pounds of milk, an average of 4,188 pounds at a feed cost of \$32.50, netting a total profit of \$76.82, an average of \$9.60 profit per cow. Two of the best cows in the herd the first year were lost accidentally, two heifers made up the herd to eight again; a pure-bred sire is kept. The next year his eight cows gave him 41,408 pounds of milk, an average of 5,176 pounds, or 1,000 pounds of an increase per cow. The feed cost \$4.12 more per cow, but the total profit was \$177.29, or an average of \$22.16 per cow. This is an increase of one hundred and thirty per cent. in the profit. It pays to give additional feed if the cows kept are of the type to make use of it profitably.

The forcible realities are these: The gross income from milk increased by \$133.43 from the same number of cows, the profit far more than doubled, and the owner has received every encouragement to try for still better results. That is where a trial cow testing trip generally lands the herd owner.

NEW PAPER INCORPORATED

Ottawa, July 4.—Notice of incorporation of the Telegraph Publishing Co., Limited, of Montreal, appears in today's Canada Gazette. The company will publish an evening paper to be known as the Evening Telegraph, which will take the place of the present Witness, whose successor it is. The company will also carry on a general publishing business. It has a capital stock of \$500,000 and its head offices will be at Montreal. The following are the incorporators: Frederick Henry Markey, K.C., Waldo Whittier Skinner, K.C.,

George Gordon Hyde and Welham Gilbert Pugsley, advocates, and Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, all of Montreal.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE SELECTED AT NEEPAWA

Neepawa, Man., July 7.—The independent electors of Beautiful Plains organized an Association on Saturday and nominated Thos. H. Drayson as their candidate for the legislature at the next general provincial elections. The 26 men who signed the convention call were equally divided in previous political leanings and of the officers elected 9 have been Conservatives and 8 have been Liberals. Mr. Drayson, the nominee, has voted both ways in recent years. He has been a prominent worker in the Grain Growers' association.

A TIME SAVER

The favorable weather of June is bringing some good records of milk produced by cows trained to the business by far-sighted owners. Grade cows yielding as much as 2,300 pounds of milk and 65 pounds of fat in thirty days are well worth keeping, as many factory patrons can testify. On the other hand some poor records were made in several districts, not only in yields of milk but in many instances in peculiarly low percentage of fat; even less than two per cent. That is one good reason why it pays farmers to take up cow testing, for with the tests ranging, as they frequently do in the same herd from 2.1 to 4.3 with common grade cows giving almost the same weight of milk and handled under similar conditions, there is evidently plenty of room for considerable difference in returns. As a matter of fact, cow testing was never more needed than now, when it is hard to get good hired help. The time spent in taking a few weights and samples is saved over and over again, a hundred times over, when it proves to a man that he saves time by milking profitable cows only. Why waste precious time month after month, year after year, on cows that test only two per cent. of fat?

**COLONEL SAM HUGHES, MINISTER OF MILITIA, PREPARED FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 9th, 1913

GOVERNMENT MAY PURCHASE C.N.R.

Recent reports indicate that the Dominion Government will give serious consideration to the project of acquiring the Canadian Northern Railway and operating it as a public utility. Strength is given to this report by other reports that the Canadian Northern Railway and its bankers are not yet able to find their way through the financial jungle into which the promoters have led them. It is now commonly reported that the \$15,000,000 that the government gave Mackenzie and Mann was not by any means sufficient to relieve these gentlemen and their bankers financially, and that the next session of Parliament will see another gift equally as large and probably further extensive loans at a low rate of interest. Practically all of the provincial governments of Canada have granted extensive aid to Mackenzie and Mann and each of the governments would, therefore, have a certain interest in any move that may be made by the Dominion Government towards acquiring the Canadian Northern. On a question of such magnitude the people of Canada should be consulted in an actual referendum on the question. We believe that the overwhelming voice would be in favor of taking not only the C.N.R. but also the other railways out of private hands and operating them as public utilities. It is well, however, to face the situation fairly as it exists today and to look at the question from these various aspects. It is very doubtful whether Mackenzie and Mann have actually any cash invested in the Canadian Northern Railway, practically all the capital having been provided by various governments through cash or land grants and bond guarantees and the balance secured from British financiers. When we consider the strong grip that Mackenzie and Mann have on both political parties it is entirely beyond reason to expect that the Dominion Government will be able to purchase the C.N.R. at anything like reasonable values. It is altogether probable, in fact almost certain, that if the government does acquire the C.N.R. Mackenzie and Mann will secure a far higher price for the road than it is actually worth. The fact that the people have practically built the road will not enter into consideration in any way. The public has paid for the road once already and if the government buys it they will have to pay for it twice. But despite the terrific extravagance there will be in the purchase of the road and the political mismanagement which will follow it, we believe that in the interests of the Canadian people the Government would be justified in taking over all the Mackenzie and Mann roads and operating them as a public utility. Once the railway system is in the hands of the people, they will watch its operation and sooner or later they will insist on a business administration of their own property. No matter what the road may cost at the outset, freight and passenger rates can be adjusted and an annual deficit of a few millions will not be a serious setback, particularly in a year such as the present when there is a surplus of \$55,000,000 in the Dominion treasury. By acquiring the Canadian Northern the Dominion Government would then have a railway system, in the course of a year or two, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it would be a very easy matter to regulate freight rates on other railways simply through competition. We believe the day is coming when all the railways in Canada will be operated by the government, and when that comes the most dangerous anti-democratic force in our national life will be greatly weakened.

CRIME IN CANADA

Agriculture comes out with credit in the Dominion report of criminal statistics just issued. Although about one-half of the whole population is classed as agricultural, only six out of a hundred offenders belonged to the agricultural population. Fifty-six per cent. were laborers, 18 per cent. commercial, 10 per cent. industrial, 7 per cent. domestic and 1 per cent. were from the professions. This, we submit, is a first-class showing. If the whole population were as law-abiding as those who till the soil, crime would be reduced seven-eighths. More than two-thirds, or 67 per cent. of the criminals were single, 31 per cent. married and 2 per cent. widowed. Liquor was used moderately by 63 per cent. and 20 per cent. were excessive drinkers. As to nationality, Canadian-born criminals account for 50 per cent. of the total convictions, British-born 15 per cent., American-born 5 per cent., and foreign-born 12 per cent. For the twelve years ending March 31 last year, immigrants from the British Isles numbered 823,000, from Continental Europe 543,404 and from the United States 752,120. The feature of these statistics is the excellent showing made by the Americans in Canada. They constitute one-tenth of our whole population, even neglecting all who came previous to 1900, and yet they furnish only one-twentieth of the convictions. Here again the explanation may be found in the preponderance of farmers among them, and the Prairie Provinces are much the better off in agriculture, business enterprise and good citizenship for their presence in Canada. The Government report furnishes fresh proof that farmers belong to a class of which they have every reason to be proud.

WATCHING THE CROPS

If there is any one who doubts that the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces are one of the most important factors in our national life, the situation today will convince him. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the leading business men of Canada in every branch of our commercial life are watching the wheat crop of the prairies. In Winnipeg and Prairie cities naturally the interest is very deep, but in Toronto and Montreal and even in St. John and Halifax the business houses of Canada at this season are literally "sitting up nights," with the Western wheat crop. Commercial travellers find that business now is comparatively dull and will be for the next two or three weeks until the crop is assured. A general crop failure in the three Prairie Provinces today would wreck hundreds of concerns in every city in Canada, because they have built their business on the expectation of sharing in the profits of the wheat crop of the prairies. There could not be a better illustration of the important position which the much-abused Grain Grower occupies in the economic fabric of the nation than the anxiety expressed on all hands as to the crop outlook. The Grain Growers are called "agitators," "wheat miners," "bonanza farmers," "blacksmith-shop politicians," "selfish," "ignorant," "narrow-minded," and pretty nearly everything else in the vocabulary employed by our high-minded politicians. When the Grain Growers during the winter are carrying on a campaign for better conditions and a square deal they are "miserable fellows" who are enemies of the nation; but in the summer, when they are sowing the seed and reaping the harvest they are the "finest men" that Canada ever produced. The Triple Alliance and the politicians they employ would be glad to have the farmer stick to farming all the

time if he would only be quiet and respectful and submit to being plundered without making any noise about it. But the farmers have a duty to perform aside from wheat growing. They must see that they get full value for their wheat and proper conditions for the families they are rearing and, for that reason the organization and educational work they do in the winter time is quite as important as the farming they do in the summer time.

REAL BANKING REFORM

Comparisons may not be the most pleasant way of bringing out the truth, but for effectiveness they are hard to beat. Very few Canadians, we venture to think, relished the last few glimpses they got of their representatives at Ottawa. To see those members, in the last hours of the session, hurriedly sanction huge grants to railway magnates and then scamper away on vacation, afraid lest they be compelled to spend a couple of hot days in Ottawa, was a sight not calculated to inspire the man on the street or on the farm with a deep respect for our self-sacrificing representatives. But when on the top of this, President Wilson tells Congress that they are in duty bound to revise the banking and currency system in addition to cutting away the artificial props of a protective tariff, and to do all this in the heat of midsummer, the contrast between the ideas of public duty in the two capitals looms large.

"There are occasions of public duty," declared the President, "when the work to be done is so pressing that we know we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice," and among these sacrifices he names "personal convenience, comfort and even health."

That is one striking difference between the spirit of the national leader at Washington and that which the recent session has shown prevails at Ottawa. Another contrast is in the purpose behind the banking changes. At Ottawa, as the country now knows, it was the interests of the bankers which our politicians were so anxious to safeguard. The ordinary business man or farmer counted for little. If President Wilson's bold stand is supported, the American Congress will do something very different and vastly more helpful than the recent so-called revision which must satisfy the Canadian people for the next ten years.

"Our banking laws," the President told Congress, "must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative."

Canadian and American banking systems, of course, differ widely. In both, however, the need for reform has been recognized by the nation. Canada got a revision which means little, if any, relief from the extortionate rates of interest allowed by law. We hope the American people fare better at the hands of their federal representatives, and under President Wilson's firm leadership, the chances look bright for real banking reform.

The public will be anxious to know whether Arthur Meighen, as Solicitor-General, is still in favor of reducing the tariff on agricultural implements, or whether that able speech he delivered two years ago was only intended to tickle the ears of his constituents?

PASSING OF THE WITNESS

Democracy in Canada loses an able supporter in The Montreal Witness, which will shortly take the name of the "Evening Telegraph," and become an organ of the Liberal party. For forty years, under the ownership of the Dougall family The Witness has been fighting the battles of democracy, refusing to become the subservient organ of any party or to sell its editorial policy to its advertisers. The financial strain has been too great and The Witness has been sold, but the Dougalls have stipulated its name must be changed. They will not be a party to deceiving the public who have come to rely upon the integrity of The Witness. The passing of The Witness leaves Montreal with no independent newspaper, and seriously weakens the ranks of independent newspapers in Canada, which number only a handful. Nearly every newspaper in Canada with any degree of influence is either owned and operated by the railways, bankers or manufacturers, or by some big politician and the result is the same in each case. It is doubtful if any people are so poorly served in their organs of public opinion as Canadians.

LOBBYISTS AND LAWS

Ever since the Underwood Tariff Bill came before the American Congress lobbyists have been gravitating towards Washington in an effort to defeat or at least modify the legislation which would shear them of some of their unjust tariff privileges. But the passing of the bill by the House of Representatives by a vote of 281 to 139 kindled the patriotic zeal of the lobbyists to a fresh burst of enthusiasm. Like a swarm of locusts the grafting fraternity descended upon Washington, filling the hotels, congesting the corridors of the capital and marshalling their hosts in a determined effort to paralyze the arm of the senate lest it should wield the axe of tariff reduction too vigorously.

President Wilson felt compelled personally to protest against this invasion of Washington by the hordes of Special Privilege. "One couldn't throw a brick without hitting a lobbyist," he declared. A proposal was accordingly made by some of the more independent senators that all lobbyists be required to register, that their field of activity be restricted and that they might appear before the legislative committees or carry on a campaign for or against any legislation only after being duly licensed. President Wilson did not content himself with denouncing the underhand tactics used to defeat tariff reduction. He threatened to name the men who were exercising such pressure. This plainspoken determination to carry out the Democratic party promises worked wonders. Many of the lobbyists whose nefarious work could not face the light of day "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away."

The power of the lobbyist has been seriously crippled at Washington. But no such reform can be discerned at Ottawa. There are many differences between the unseen influences brought to bear on politicians in the two national capitals. In Canada the lobbyists are comparatively few. The manufacturers, railroads and banks have only to say the word and get just about what they want. The session of parliament just finished is clear enough proof of that. But even with Parliament so ready to fulfil their wishes, the Special Interests make doubly sure of class legislation by having a faithful band of lobbyists dog the footsteps of the members. Arthur Meighen recently protested in these words: "This class of individual has secured a far too easy access to this House and its precincts. The situation now is no worse than under the late government. These people interfere far beyond their limits."

Mr. Meighen then went on to tell how important a part the paid solicitor of the Bankers' Association had played in the revision of

the Bank Act. J. D. Taylor fully agreed with Mr. Meighen and said it was easy to see the operation of the lobbyists.

Canada needs a national leader with the backbone of President Wilson. The common people have few to plead their welfare at Ottawa.

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY

Readers of The Guide will be interested to know that the Dominion Steel Corporation, in spite of the discontinuance of the steel bounties and the refusal of the Government to increase duties, is still in business. At the annual meeting of the company held a few days ago, the president, J. H. Plummer, put up the usual wail of complaint because the tariff had not been raised on iron and steel products, but said:

The net earnings of the corporation and its constituent companies for the year amounted to \$4,714,057.77, out of which \$1,009,650.61 was set aside for depreciation, sinking funds, etc. Besides providing for all charges and dividends, including \$1,277,101.00 on the common stock of the corporation, the reserve funds and surplus were increased during the year by \$1,272,199.96.

Earnings of over \$4,700,000 make a pretty good showing for a company that is always howling about the calamity that will surely overtake it if it is not allowed to make further raids upon the Dominion treasury and enabled to raise its prices by an increase in the tariff. A considerable portion of these earnings, too, are the result of additions to the plant forced upon the company by the incidence of the tariff. Since the bounties were discontinued steel rods have not been a source of such great profits to the company, and consequently they have added wire and nail mills to further manufacture this product. The result has been an increase in the number of men employed and an increase in the earnings of the company, both of which should be a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

TRIUMPH FOR FREE TRADE

It is a significant fact, and a striking justification of Free Trade, that while every protectionist country in the world is suffering from industrial depression as the result, principally, of the Balkan war, Great Britain is enjoying a period of unparalleled trade prosperity. Recently the Port of London Authority gave a large engineering contract to a German firm. Under other circumstances the Authority would, no doubt, have been attacked by the Protectionist press for their unpatriotic action in taking work from British workmen and giving it to the Germans, but the facts could not possibly be interpreted in that way. The Morning Post is one of the leading advocates in England of the Protectionist doctrine, but nevertheless was an unwilling witness to the truth that "British shipbuilders and engineers have work in hand for eighteen months to two years to come, and are obliged to refuse further contracts for ships." Writing on May 18, the Berlin correspondent of that journal stated:

"I referred on Friday evening to the gratification produced in Germany by the news that an Oberhausen firm has secured the contract for the lock gates and swing bridge for the East India Dock. The circumstances that a German tender was so much less than any English offer, and that a German firm was in a position to deliver more quickly than English competitors, do not cause surprise among people here who know the conditions on both sides of the water. Everybody is aware that English shipbuilders are full up with orders, and as the English are still supreme in this branch of industry they can obtain good prices. German shipbuilding yards, on the other hand, are not overburdened with work, and, what is more to the point, the ironworks throughout the country are not working at full pressure. The war has had a serious effect on trade and business, and the result is that although German ironworks in general are well employed, they are not only glad to obtain extra orders, but have forces in reserve which enable them to execute such orders quickly."

Thus the comparison between the unprotected industries of Britain and the "scien-

tifically" protected industries of Germany continues to show symptoms highly favorable to the former. A similar reason is given by The Times of May 21 in explanation of another so-called "loss to British trade." The Stepney Borough Council last month were asking for tenders for the supply and erection of turbo-generators at the municipal generating station. The lowest tender, some £3,000 less than the lowest British tender, was presented by a Zurich firm, and in the interests of the community it was accepted by the Council. Though the difference in cost is but one of the reasons why this particular contract has gone to Switzerland, The Times insistently points out, in regard to the "lower price at which the Swiss firm offered to carry out the work, it would appear that Swiss manufacturers are by no means so fully employed just now as are their British competitors."

Hon. George E. Foster has come to be known as Canada's commercial traveller. He is always on some distant pilgrimage trying to induce the country visited to make commercial treaties with Canada. His tours of speech-making through Great Britain in favor of the Unionist policy of food taxes for the benefit of the colonies are well remembered, although even Mr. Foster's eloquence was not enough to turn the British electors from Free Trade. Since then Mr. Foster has spent a good deal of time in Australia and New Zealand in an effort to open up these markets to Canadian manufacturers in return for Canada opening her market to their agricultural products. But the manufacturers over there want their home market protected, just as Canadian manufacturers do, so the chances of reciprocity in that distant quarter are none too bright. Not discouraged with all these turn-downs, Canada's commercial traveller has betaken himself to China and Korea, still on the look-out for wider markets. The sight of a minister in a Government which secured office by opposing freer trade with the United States globe-trotting to such distant and comparatively unimportant corners of the world as Korea, is the best joke yet, but the trouble is, it is a joke on both the farmers and the consumers of Canada.

Members of Parliament are much alike the world over. A good illustration comes in a recent dispatch from Paris. A moving picture operator was allowed to photograph the Chamber of Deputies while in session, but the members did not know they were being taken. Only fifteen to twenty Deputies were in the Chamber at all and these were mostly yawning, sleeping or reading, paying no attention to the so-called "debate" which was going on. After the photographer had taken these tell-tale moving pictures for three hours, news of his presence reached the Deputies. Then they rushed into the Chamber pell-mell, in order to be represented to their constituents as faithful, busy members, working for the people.

There is no doubt that the kind financial gentlemen who supply the capital to build railways in Canada are animated by an intense desire for the good of the Canadian workingmen whom they employ. Listen to this from the Banking and Financial page of Canada, a weekly journal published in London and chiefly devoted to the interests of British investors in this country:

It must be admitted that the Canadian market had some justification for the disappointment expressed at the railway revenue statements for the month of April In the case of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., of a total gross increase of £113,000, all but £7,050 was absorbed in increased working expenditure, the greater part of which it is to be feared has gone in wages.

An increase in working expenses is bad in itself, but to think that it should have "gone" in wages is awful. Yes, truly, the financier dearly loves the workingman.

Getting the Franchise

The Story of a Street-Railroad President

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

(Continued from Last Week)

"I've grown past the days of Donnybrook Fairs," said Relligan, "when smashing heads was my chief diversion in life. I've learned lessons. I've learned that it's better to have your enemy come to you on bended knee than to smash him. You're right, S. K.—we're going to consolidate; but Citizens is going to consolidate with North Side, not North Side with Citizens. They're going to come to us on bended knee, with their hats in their hands."

The frown slipped away from old S. K.'s face.

"I'm interested," he said. "Go straight ahead!"

"One of our young men has been earning his pay. He's found that the old legislative restriction against tracks in Congress Street expires next spring. Riverport seems to have forgotten that."

And again we were explaining the strategic importance of Congress Street to our biggest boss.

IV.

After all was said and done, however, Riverport took our big Congress Street plan quite coolly. It had not opposed the idea of trolley tracks on its chief thoroughfare. The conservative first families, who had laid the foundations of the city, were dying away and no longer controlled it. Old-flavored conservatism in the barouche was being driven out before modernism in the six-cylinder motor car—but Riverport had not fainted away at our beneficent plan. Even the reporters whom I summoned to my office, and to whom I explained its merits at great length, were not greatly impressed. The afternoon papers subordinated that really important piece of news to the details of a brewery strike and to the preparations for the fight at Reno. The morning papers did no better. Only one did me the courtesy of reproducing the maps I had handed out so freely; and another—the Morning Star—subordinated our scheme to an interview with Pete Arnold, the president of the Citizens' Company, in which he threatened to gridiron the entire North Side with the lines of his own traction company.

The fight was on and I felt that we had done ourselves no credit. Arnold was not garrulous; and when he talked Riverport knew he meant business. The day Arnold showed his hand I lunched with one of our directors—quiet little Drake Atkinson, of the Traders' Bank. I began to pour out my troubles to him. It seemed a comfort to have some one for confidences.

"What you need is a press agent," said the bank president.

"A press agent?" I demanded. "I thought that the theatrical business had about all the press —"

"You're wrong," snapped Atkinson in peremptory fashion. "Everybody has a press agent. I've just the man in view for you—a distant relative of my wife. He's out of a job, I'm sure. He almost always is. You could get him. He's experienced. He's been with a big show and a three-ring circus; and —"

I interrupted this time.

"Drake, this is no circus!" I said.

"It is going to be if you don't watch out," he said solemnly. "And we will all be doing a slide for life—without a net at the bottom."

That night the Record cartooned me again. I should have been calloused by that time, for it was about the five-hundredth cartoon that had been printed of me since I had come to Riverport. This time it was different, however; for this time I was seeking public favor—and making an awfully bad start toward it. That cartoon hit me squarely between the eyes, and yet it was not half so bad as some that had gone before. Still, it staggered me and I determined to give the Record my opinion of it.

As luck would have it, a Record man came into my office the next morning. Before he could slide a word out I was at him, saying:

"I wish you would tell your city editor that cartooning is all right at times, but there is a limit; and —"

He interrupted me.

"A fool business," he said; "and we had no excuse at all for printing that."

I did not quite understand. I had not met many reporters who were willing to criticise their editors quite so freely as that.

"I will stop it," he added. "There will be no more of those cartoons, even if we have to change city editors to stop them."

Then he explained. He was from the business office, and he said the business office made and named city editors. He spoke like a man who meant business and dealt in no generalities.

"Well, what's the price?" I laughed at him.

He smiled in return and unfolded some blank sheets of ruled paper.

"North Side Traction will need a whole page in the Record's First Ward Industrial Supplement to show those people what it is going to do for Riverport. I'll make a special price to you for the page of five hundred dollars."

his mind: "And you folks are coming across for a page in every one of them."

He left me figuring costs. The idea was appalling. As the door closed behind him I got Drake Atkinson on the telephone. "Send along that press agent!" I told him. "Wire him to come to Riverport on the next train!"

V.

Evan Durrledge was his name and making plain folks famous his profession. He confessed that much to me the first time we met.

"It is easy enough to put it over for any one who is eighteen-carat big," he said gravely, "and they can generally handle their own cases fairly well; but when you get some dub from the south side of nowhere and try to put him on a pedestal as a bright and shining light, or else take up some bonehead who has not enough ingenuity to devise a slogan for a fourth-class post-office, and then make the members of ten thousand families quarrel for the morning paper so they can read his latest pearl of brilli-

When he was gone I shuddered. He had contracted for himself at a bigger salary than I had ever paid an operating man—the very fibre of my organization. Still, I had every hope of the North Side's new press agent.

Did I say the North Side's press agent? I should have said: the personal press agent of its president; for Durrledge began writing his pieces, not about the company but about me. When I protested he laughed at me.

"I will make you famous and Kearney will double your pay," he said.

So it was that I came into attention in Riverport. I became known as the "valiant young man who had come out of New York in order that the most enterprising city of the Middle West might be freed from the tyranny of its traction trust." I believe he made me say something of the sort before one of the annual dinners of the many trade organizations with which Riverport was infested. He wrote my speeches. He did more—he made the papers print anecdotes and alleged bits of humor that he attributed to me—and which I had never seen. He ransacked joke books and forgotten biographies for material, while I did not even dare look at the papers any more.

"It is a fine sporting proposition," he afterward said—"even with the odds ten to six that some brick would call the turn on us by getting to the bottom of our game."

It all went. P. T. Barnum was right. There is nothing so gullible as an American community; and the bigger it is, the more gullible it becomes. I became famous and more than famous—locally popular—under the guiding hands of Evan Durrledge. Riverport began to forget the nasty things it had said of me. It credited me with being something of a wit and a good deal in earnest in my desire to help its rotten transportation situation. Mentally it followed the grooves that my press agent carved for it.

I became famous. I was invited to speak at dinners and before learned forums; and Durrledge sat up late at night to make my remarks fit the reputation he had built for me. The papers printed my pictures as furnished by Durrledge. I became nearly as famous as the new Public Utilities Commission that had been legislated into office to hold a club over my head.

The Public Utilities Commission was a rule of the game that we had not counted upon when we had gone to Riverport. There had been a state railroad board of some sort then, but it was a political hold-up and Relligan was capable of handling it at all stages of the game. Before election we gave jobs pretty freely to the two sets of bosses and they took care of us at the capital. We had some pretty fine motormen and conductors along in the fall before any important election; but it was worth while, even with our claim department howling for mercy and the shops working overtime for three months to get the equipment back in decent shape. Those bright boys from the Fourth Ward and the Sixth Ward could do the trick in a fortnight. If they saw a milk-wagon or a hearse in the same street they would bump it, even if they had to trot the cars off the rails to reach it.

After election day we always fired the whole crew and got along without them until nine or ten months had rolled round and the nation's welfare was again endangered by the possible success of the other party—whichever party that might be.

So it was that the old railroad board had not bothered us very much. Once, when young Agnew had come down from Chicago to take charge of our operating end, he worked it into his bright young head that he would increase the service out Franklin Avenue way. I told him to go slowly.

"You'd better see Clayton, the secretary of the Ninth Ward Board of Trade," I told him. "Let him have his organization pass a resolution hammering the dickens out of us, and we'll give them the new timetable grudgingly."

Continued on Page 18

A GREAT BOOK

Every man and woman who wants to understand the tariff question and be able to talk and vote intelligently on Free Trade and Protection, should read Edward Porritt's great book "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." The first edition has been sold out for over two years, but the need for knowledge on this subject is so great that we decided to have it reprinted and to sell it at a popular price. In order that it might be up-to-date we asked Mr. Porritt to revise the book. Mr. Porritt, unfortunately, was ill, but Mrs. Porritt, who is also a well known author on economic questions, has done the work and included in the same volume her husband's later book, "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," which deals largely with the efforts of the Grain Growers and U.F.A. to secure tariff reduction. The new edition is now off the press and on the way to us from the printers in England. We could have printed it in The Guide office, but the cost would have been considerably more, so we gave the order to a London firm and those who purchase the book will get the advantage of the lower cost. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" was originally sold at \$1.50, and "The Revolt Against the New Feudalism" at 45c, but we are selling the new edition, which contains both these books and also a chapter on Reciprocity, for \$1.25 post paid. The book is intensely interesting. It contains 500 pages, is printed on good paper in clear type and handsomely bound in cloth. To those who would be posted in the tariff history of Canada this book is indispensable. It should be in the home of every man who aspires to be a leader in the reform movement, and in the library of every branch of the Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. Its facts are indisputable, it is impartially written, yet no fair minded man or woman can read it without being convinced that Protection as it exists in Canada is a burden upon the country and a hindrance to its progress. The book will be in our office in two or three weeks. We want it to be in the hands of our readers at once. Several hundred copies have already been ordered, but there are a thousand copies still to be disposed of. To secure prompt delivery, orders should be sent in advance, so don't delay, but order today.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Five hundred dollars! That seemed a lot of money for one ad. in just one newspaper, and I did not doubt but that the other papers would be after it. Still, the cartooning was bad business at that time and I agreed. The suave young man from the Record was nearly out of my office when I called him back.

"Why do you limit your special number to the First Ward?" I asked. "You know there are some other wards to Riverport."

He stood beside my desk again and looked straight into my eyes.

"There are seventeen wards in Riverport; before we are done we are going to have an industrial supplement for every one of them." He paused for an instant and I divined what was in

ancy—that is what stirs your professional ardor!"

I liked Durrledge's enthusiasm—he was the sort of man who never grows out of boyhood; and then I liked the way he glorified his calling into a profession. You might have thought that he was a master surgeon bending low over some human frame and rescuing it from the great unknown to do its work among living men for a little longer time, or an attorney arranging to pilot some waterlogged financial craft through the perilous straits of bankruptcy into the broad seas of high finance once again.

I like him. He held me hypnotized as he sang his own praises. Before I had recovered he had fixed his contract and his salary—upon his own terms.

The Mail Bag

REPLY TO MR. ROBSON

Editor, Guide:—Your correspondent, Thomas C. Robson, of Dauphin, Man., in the issue of May 7, thinks it is necessary to insult those who oppose naval expenditure in your columns, because they do not in all cases happen to be native born Canadians. Well, Mr. Editor, if the opinions and sentiments that Mr. Robson has sometimes given expression to in your columns are typical of the native born, then I would deem it a virtue to be foreign. I do not quarrel with his desire to defend his country; when the need comes I will go out and help him. I do not deny the need of the Empire of a strong, powerful navy, but I contend we have gone beyond that and are fast becoming the victims of a war crazed clique of business and political schemers, who, not content with the fact that they are taking an enormous annual tax from the common people, desire to further gull the people into the belief that our homes and our prosperity are dependent upon a greater increase of that burden. What Mr. Winston Churchill calls "stupid," I call "criminal" and I will not lose an opportunity of at least trying to let the light into the darkness. It ought not to be necessary for humble everyday farmers like myself to say anything when our papers are giving us every day so much light by means of the "Krupp" investigation in Germany, the Churchill speeches in England and ocean freight rates enquiries at Ottawa, to say nothing of the consensus of wisdom of our parliamentarians. Let me remind Mr. Robson that his "Constables of the deep" would not be so necessary if Great Britain had not defeated the proposals of the powers that private property at sea should be exempt from seizure. If Mr. Borden had proposed to give aid from Canada to Great Britain to maintain the navy of the Empire on a sane, sound basis, he would have had my support, but Mr. Borden's proposal would aid no one except the God of war. His proposal is to increase the burden of Great Britain and to impose new and unnecessary burdens upon Canada.

SYDNEY BINGHAM.

Wolfe, Sask.

HOW TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Editor, Guide:—I read in a recent number of The Guide an article, "How to improve conditions," and notice that you close the article by stating that you will gladly publish any letters along the line suggested by the article.

I like to read honest and sincere discussions; unselfish discussions in which the writer manifests a spirit which evidences the fact that he is willing to give even the devil his dues. Selfishness, however, is the root and source of all natural and moral evils, and I do not hesitate to say that a farmers' organization, with a view of working for the interests of the farmers alone, is governed by the same spirit of selfishness which governs other organizations such as the manufacturers, bankers, lumbermen's and other associations, and I do not think that a monopoly, simply because it is controlled by farmers, is any better or has any more right to exist than any other monopoly, unless it renders better service to the public in general.

I believe that it is possible to form a higher ideal of co-operation than simply the co-operation for the control of power over other classes, and the forming of monopolies. I do not believe that agitation to build a high fence between classes of people is desirable. I believe in co-operation by members of all classes for the betterment of conditions for all classes of people.

I believe that agricultural societies, which are the agencies through which the government assists the farmers, are among our most important organizations and I believe that these societies should be controlled by the governments of the municipalities and that the affairs of each municipality should be managed by a man well prepared for that work. He should be a man of good character and good education. He should be an authority on farming, and he should, therefore, have a course in an Agricultural College. He should also understand the principles of business and he should, therefore, have a course in a good Business College, and he should study political

economy. He should be able to deliver lectures in town halls and country school-houses and in general he should prove himself worthy of the confidence of the farmers as well as the business men and laborers, and living in the midst of the farmers and being in close touch with them and also, being in close touch with the agencies through which the government is trying to help the farmers, he would be in a position to help and encourage them to improve conditions in general on the farms. He would, of great necessity, have to be a man who would take great interest in the farmers and their work in general and in order to accomplish much he would have to be one of them. Then, too, he should try to cultivate the spirit among the young men on the farms that farming for an honorable, high minded man is the best of all occupations by which man can procure the means of living, and in order to do so it would be necessary for him to be interested in the young men. He should consider it a great honor if he could pick up a nine among the country boys that could trim up the town team, and if he were elected captain of the nine, it should be considered a great compliment.

I am going to close this letter by telling of two farmers with whom I am personally

everything he has is paid for, his account is increasing very fast every year. He drives nice horses and he has a nice carriage. He keeps all his machinery in a shed built of rough boards, well painted. Both the farmer and his family dress well and they are perfectly contented. Some of his neighbors have been listing their farms for sale every summer, but he has never, to my knowledge, expressed any desire to sell his farm. He came here with very moderate means. He has made a comfortable living and saved money on a quarter section of land.

The other farmer, with whom, as stated, I am also personally acquainted, had even a better start. His land is equally good. He sent away for a car-load of lumber to save himself from being robbed by the local yards. He used some of it and built a small shack. The rest of it he left scattered over the yard. He bought some horses, but worked them hard and did not take care of them properly, consequently he lost some. Neither did he work his land properly, consequently he got poor crops. He raised no colts. He had no butter, eggs or raspberries to sell. He raised no hogs. He had to buy his butter and meat. He spent half of his time telling

on those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, you are against the Liberals. Sir, in the future, as in the past, just stay right along the same line, no matter who is hit. In your number of June 4, a question is asked how to improve conditions, and there are four questions asked for your readers to answer. To my mind, a system of co-operation in all our buying, direct from manufacturer to consumer, would inevitably make a vast difference and the same method should be followed in the commodities that we sell. Existing conditions must make us conclude that our system is wrong somewhere. To make a long story short, redress must come through legislation. The rights that belong to the producer will come quickest by unity in the exercising of his franchise. I agree with your remark a few weeks ago, that it is a pity that it costs the country so much money to be represented when, in a great many cases, a 50 cent rubber stamp would do as well. So more power to your pen, dishing out right and truth, no matter who is hit.

ALEX SUTHERLAND.

Cypress River, Man.

HOW TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Editor, Guide:—In response to your invitation, I would like to say a few words on the four items mentioned by Business Man in your issue of June 4.

In the first place, there is only one problem, and not four, so I think the quickest way, is to eliminate those which are simply the effect of the one fundamental evil. The "Present Agitation" would cease, if a farmer could make a "comfortable living," and sufficient wealth can undoubtedly be produced from a quarter section to secure a good living, and given that, there is no occupation which would breed contentment more than farming, so that if problem number three could be solved, numbers 1, 2, and 4 would be automatically adjusted. All that is required is a market, so the farmer will get full benefit of the profits from his products."

Now the word "market," does not mean only an outlet for the farmers' product, but indicates exchange, deal, or traffic, so that it is necessary for the farmer to be able to secure the commodities he requires, on the same basis as he disposes of his products.

This involves questions on which volumes have been written, and I can do no more here than sum up the matter by saying, that it is impossible for the farmer to sell all, or most, of his products on a Free Trade basis, and purchase all the commodities he needs at inflated prices through the tariff, and make a profit. The most elementary idea of justice would demand that either the farmer be allowed to purchase freely in the world's market, or else his product should be bonused to the extent of the tariff he pays on other goods I say bonused, because it is obviously impossible to enhance the price in Canada of such products as wheat by a tariff.

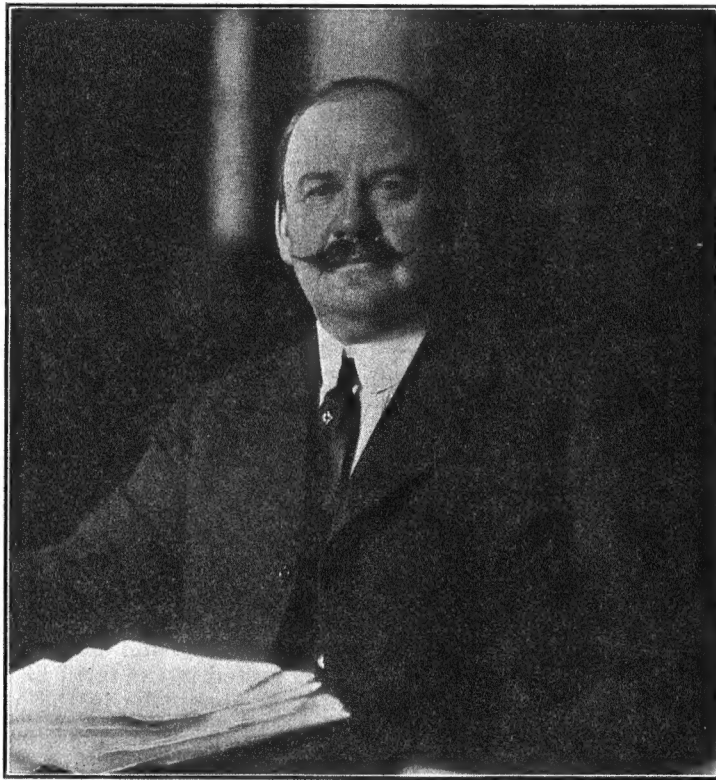
Now I think there is another reason for the present position of the farmer. He is annually creating millions of dollars of land values, and in many cases he not only derives no benefit from them, but they become an actual burden which he has to bear, as in many parts the more land value he creates the tighter the vacant land round him is held by those whose only desire is to use it to pry a little more sweat out of those who would work it. If evidence of this is required, it can be found in abundance by taking a trip through the country in the shape of decaying shacks, and rotting barns, monuments of past tragedies, where there might be counted families and prosperous herds.

The subject is too big for a letter, but a little thought will show the effects of our present absurd land system, such as closed schools, long hauls to market past miles of vacant land, social and intellectual starvation of the settlers, etc., In short, if all the useless parasites which fatten on him were lifted off the farmer's back, he would surely think the millennium had come.

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackford, Alta.

If you wish to remove avarice you must remove its mother, luxury.—Cicero.



E. J. CHAMBERLIN

President and General Manager Grand Trunk Railway System

acquainted, and I am going to let the reader decide for himself whether the first mentioned has not a pretty good idea of how to improve conditions in general and whether the system of farming and principles of thrift and economy of time and money, which made the first successful and contented, would not be beneficial to the second.

I have in mind one farmer who came here with very little money. He took a homestead, broke it up, except a small pasture, built small buildings and finished them well. He has raised some colts every year. He has always had some hogs. He has a fine patch of alfalfa on which he moves the pig pens in the summer. He has a few good cows, and as his wife is a good butter-maker, she makes a lot of butter. The butter, being exceptionally good, he always sells it at a premium. Then his wife always raises a lot of chickens and turkeys. During the first year he was out here he planted a grove. He has cultivated the trees every year so that his grove is now one of the nicest in the neighborhood. His wife has a fine raspberry patch, large enough so that it keeps her and the children busy during the season picking raspberries. The berries are exceptionally nice and she sells them for a good price. For the last few years this farmer has had a bank account and now, as

other people how to farm and how to do their business, and the importance of co-operation among the farmers. He even devoted a lot of time chasing his poor horses around the country trying to sell bank stock. He always attended every public meeting in the neighborhood and always had the most to say. Last fall his land was sold at a sheriff sale and since then much of his time has been devoted to agitation against the government and business men in general, and the bankers in particular, and for co-operation.

English and German authorities on co-operation agree that the only successful co-operation is co-operation that helps, encourages and teaches the people to help themselves.

A SUBSCRIBER.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Editor, Guide:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper ever since it started and I can assure you no paper comes to my home which I appreciate more than The Guide, because of its clear cut independent definition on national questions. I have sometimes been amused to read the criticism you have received from the strictly partisan. Should you tread on the corns of Mr. Borden, you are accused of being antagonistic to the Conservative party, and if

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

A TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS

Home again and genuinely glad to be back at work. I found a letter waiting for me from a reader at Wilkie, Sask., saying that a number of them would have met the train if they had known about my trip in time. I am troubled to think of the pleasure I denied myself because, whether you will believe it or not, I was too modest to think that you would be interested in hearing details of my holiday plans.

I suppose it is an old story to you now that the C.P.R. volunteered to carry more than a hundred press women to their convention at Edmonton. Not only did they do this, but they sent their chief publicity man, Mr. George Ham, to take charge of the party and to keep the wheels—of more than the machinery—running smoothly. Mr. Ham's fame in this particular is so well established that the splendid result was a foregone conclusion.

We Winnipeggers must have found especial grace with the company as we were given an official of our very own. Mr. Troutman, of this city, with Mrs. Troutman, made a very welcome addition to our party. Perhaps because he had been a scribe himself, Mr. Troutman came to his task with an understanding heart and both his courtesy and his straightforward, business-like attitude won for him golden opinions from those of us who were honored by being put under his especial care.

I fancy that many of my readers are dotted along the Minnedosa-Edmonton line by which we travelled Westward, which is, with some notable exceptions, largely flat prairie country, such as I knew in my early Manitoba home. But when you leave Edmonton and go Southward to Calgary you come to what might easily have been the original garden of Eden. I think perhaps there is no part of the West that appeals to me quite as strongly as this part of Alberta. I saw it first after having travelled days and days through rugged shaley mountains and when I came to this green rolling, tree-decked land, fruitful and beautiful, I heaved a great sigh of content and said to myself, "Let who will have the mountains. This, to me, is nearer heaven." So I left my heart in the foothills of Alberta.

I left the party here, too, but those who went on to Banff and Laggan and the Pacific Coast have come back with glowing accounts of the glorious times they enjoyed. From the pleasant memories I have of this trip myself, I recommend that any farmer's wife who has got to the point where, in spite of good resolutions, she counts her miseries instead of her blessings, pack her suitcase and away to Laggan for a rest. Here, after you have wound up about six miles from the station to the hotel, you are something like five thousand feet above the sea level and before you lies a lake of clear green water hollowed out of the mountains and fringed with trees. As you sit and brood upon it, you will probably think you have reached the ultimate of beauty until you see this same lake in the early morning, before the first breath of wind has stirred. Then you see the snow-capped mountains and evergreen trees inverted in the shining mirror, until you are at a loss to tell which is land and which is water.

One glorious part of the trip I have not touched upon. The G.T.P. asked us to be their guests on a little excursion to the end of steel. We left Edmonton at night and awakened as we entered the mountains, or perhaps I should say while they were still little—for mountains—and not very near. But the air. Have you ever smelt anything so sweet or tasted anything so hungry as the mountain air?

Gradually we slid into the land of snowy peaks and tall granite walls and we bordered for miles a lovely lake at the foot of the mountains, not scraggy and forbidding, as mountains are wont to be, but sloping down like a royal lawn to the water's edge. Over it all lingered the blue haze of morning, making it neither glaring nor cloudy, but a benediction to the eyes.

I would like to linger for pages on this lake, fed by airy little cascades fluttering down the mountains to swell the sparkling

waters of the lake, but I must hurry on to Mount Robson, which we had pointed out to us by various enthusiastic watchers at least a dozen times before the majestic cloud-shadowed mountain actually came within our range of vision. Fate was kind to us and for one brief minute the vapors lifted and revealed the highest tip of one of Nature's own sky-scrapers.

At Fitz-Hugh and Tete Johnne Cash were primitive little settlements that would have gripped the hearts of you pioneer women if you had been with me. But the folk were so comfortable and jolly that I couldn't pity them for a moment in their isolation.

"Don't you find it terribly lonely?" said someone to a sweet-faced, white-haired lady at Jasper park. Her lips curved up into a cheerful smile as she said, "Dear, no, we're never alone. People are coming and going all the time." And that is as it used to be in the early days of our own pioneer experiences. However dreary our lives may have looked to the outsider, they were not slow or stale to us. So I think you would have felt as I did that those pioneers were having a rollicking good time and were not to be pitied.

It seems too bad to pick out patches of this Grand Trunk trip to praise since it was all so magnificent as to scenery and, to come down to more earthly things, so well planned as to the details that have to do with one's daily life. The company arranged it so that there couldn't

July 7; Arcola (Percy), Tuesday, July 8; Manor, Wednesday, July 9; Mair, Thursday, July 10; Fairlight, Friday, July 11; Walpole, Monday, July 14; Windthorst, Tuesday, July 15; Glenavon, Thursday, July 17; Candiac, Friday, July 18.

SHORT COURSES SUCCESSFUL

That the University of Saskatchewan is eminently a people's University is now an established fact. Further emphasis was given to this fact when it was announced that a short course in Domestic Science would be given this summer at the University,—the course to last three weeks and to accommodate all who might wish to avail themselves of it.

The course consisted of lessons in cookery and foods, laundry, nature study, poultry, home nursing and emergencies. Every morning was taken up with the practical cookery course which was conducted by Miss Frank, of the University Residence staff. Because of Miss Frank's excellent planning and management and her untiring zeal, the course was made to cover as much ground as one could expect in six months of a college course, and to say that everyone was delighted with it is to put it in very mild form.

Miss Black, also of the University Residence staff, clearly demonstrated that laundry work can be made a very fascinating employment indeed. Her

sonable prices from the middle of April. When it is at its best it has such a fine flavor of its own that it is a pity to spoil it by any but the simplest cooking. The medium-sized stalks are the most flavorful, and when purchasing be sure that these are crisp and the heads straight and stiff. If wilted they will hang dejectedly. Wash and scrape the stalks, or if very young merely rub them with a rough cloth. Lay in neat bunches with the heads all in one direction; trim the ends evenly, tie each bunch with clean white cord and plunge in rapidly boiling salted water. Boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and meantime make rather thick slices of toast, using whole-wheat bread by choice. Butter this generously. Lift out the bunches of asparagus by slipping the tine of a fork through the cord, lay a bunch on each slice of toast, cut and remove the cord, and serve piping hot with melted butter for sauce. Another dressing frequently used is Hollandaise sauce, which is made by creaming a teaspoonful of butter with an equal quantity of flour, then stirring into this half a cupful of milk and cooking until all is smooth and rather thick. Beat the yolks of two eggs, remove the white sauce from the fire and beat the eggs into it, then stand the whole over boiling water—a double boiler is best for making this sauce—and add by degrees another teaspoonful of butter and one of vinegar, seasoning to taste with salt and white pepper or cayenne. Beat the whole until it is smooth and creamy. Lemon juice may be substituted for the vinegar. A pretty finish may be given the dish of asparagus by before serving slipping over each bunch a ring of scarlet Spanish pepper.

Asparagus in the Chafing Dish

Heat in the chafing dish with a tablespoonful of melted butter, a cupful of cooked asparagus tips and add a saltspoonful of salt and a pinch of black pepper. Cook over the hot water-pan for about three minutes; meanwhile beat, until light, the yolks of three eggs, to which add a cupful of thin cream and very gradually pour this on the asparagus, stirring constantly. Cook for only a minute or two until it is well thickened and serve on squares of toasted whole wheat bread.

Ragout of Asparagus

Wash well a tender bunch of asparagus and trim off the tough ends, and cut into pieces two inches long. Strip a head of lettuce finely and grate a small onion; melt two large tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan; when hot put in the vegetables; cook them for ten minutes, occasionally shaking the pan. Sprinkle over the asparagus two and a half level tablespoonfuls of flour and mix carefully, in order not to break the asparagus. Add a cupful of stock, a teaspoonful of beef extract, salt and pepper to taste and let it boil up once.

Asparagus Croustades

Select tender asparagus and boil in salted water until tender. When done, arrange on diamond-shaped pieces of toast and pour over it the following sauce: Slightly brown a liberal quantity of butter, add a little flour and about one fourth cupful of the water in which the asparagus was boiled. Season with pepper and salt, boil up once, then add cream. If one prefers, it may be served simply with butter, pepper and salt.

Stewed Mushrooms

This is by far the most economical way of cooking mushrooms, for all the stalks can be used, and in addition, the sauce makes them go further. Remember, mushrooms must never be reheated—they are not wholesome if cooked twice. Half a pound of mushrooms, three-quarters of a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, salt, pepper, and lemon-juice. Peel and stalk the mushrooms, wash them quickly, and examine them carefully. Put them in a saucepan with the milk and let them cook gently until tender. Mix the flour smoothly and thinly with a little cold milk, then add this thickening to the mushrooms and milk, and stir gently over the fire until it boils well and thickens. Season to taste with salt, pepper, butter, and lemon-juice. Serve on a hot dish, garnished with fried bread.

THE FIR-TREE

By Anna B. Bryant

The Fir-tree pointed his finger-tips
To the lowering sky—
The poor little posies, the lilies, and roses
Looked ready to die!
But bravely the Fir-tree,
The evergreen Fir-tree,
Was pointing on high.

The Fir-tree's pointing his fingers green
Like a prophet of cheer;
And if, like the posies, the lilies, and roses,
You worry or fear,
Look up to the Fir-tree!
"You know," says the Fir-tree,
"T is God's world, my dear!"

possibly be a hitch and then sent two of their ablest officials, Mr. Cy Warman and Mr. Tilley, along to make sure of it. As a result there arose at the end a great anthem of praise, which bore no resemblance to the polite "Thank you for a very pleasant evening," which concludes most parties.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MEETINGS OF HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

The following meetings have been arranged to be held under the auspices of the Homemakers' Clubs of the province of Saskatchewan on the dates given. Each member is urged to interest herself in the event and to do all in her power to ensure success. A speaker and a demonstrator will be at each point on the days mentioned. These will be provided free of cost to the clubs. The meetings will be held generally at 2.30 in the afternoon, but in exceptional cases the clubs are asked to arrange the hour most acceptable to themselves, with the understanding that the speakers must be allowed to make the necessary connections with the trains as per schedule:

Qu'Appelle, Thursday, July 10; Wolseley, Friday, July 11; Grenfell, Monday, July 14; Broadview, Tuesday, July 15; Wapella (Edengrove), Thursday, July 17; Moosomin, Friday, July 18; Dundurn (Coates), Monday, July 7; Kenaston (Zid), Tuesday, July 8; Bladworth, Wednesday, July 9; Bradwell, Friday, July 11; Govan (Wessels), Monday, July 14; Nolin, Thursday, July 17; Glenrose, Friday, July 18; Edam (Minnehaha), Wednesday, July 23; Lajord, Monday,

course included not only simple and effective methods of managing the ordinary wash, with special attention to woollens and colored goods, but also dry cleaning applied to gloves, veils, lace, feathers, furs, etc; treatment of embroideries and table linen; renovating of dresses, skirts, etc.; and the making up of washing and bleaching mixtures and soap. This work was much appreciated because of its evident practical utility.

Professor Willing seems to have communicated to the class some of his own enthusiasm for the study of weeds and flowers, birds and insects.

Mr. Baker, of the Agricultural College gave a great deal of valuable information about the care and feeding of poultry. He also demonstrated the cleaning and trussing of a fowl.

The course in Home Nursing was given by Miss DeLury, of the Extension Department.

The class departed feeling benefited by the instruction received and the social intercourse in class and in residence and with the hope that they might be allowed to come again.

Now that the Extension Department realizes that this work is meeting the needs and wishes of the people of Saskatchewan, every effort will be put forth another year to make the courses as full and thorough as possible.

COOKING ASPARAGUS AND MUSHROOMS

Thanks to the Southern markets, asparagus, one of the most delicious and healthful of the early vegetables, is to be had in the Northern States at fairly rea-

Provincial REGINA, Sask. Exhibition JULY 28 AUG. 2

**Live Stock and
Poultry Events
Close Saturday,
July 12th**

\$35,000

**In Prizes
and Purses**

The best in the West exhibited in the departments for all breeds of **Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.**

175 horses already entered for four big days of racing. Everything worth while in farm machinery on exhibition. An entirely new Midway by the great Patterson Shows. Six Bands, including the famous 79th Cameron Highlanders' Band. See the big Free Attractions in front of the grand stand. Fireworks. Single Fare Rates and Special Excursions on the railways.

Apply to the Manager for all Particulars

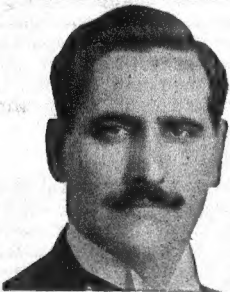
J. A. WETMORE, President
Regina - Sask.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager
Regina - Sask.



You can't buy gold dollars at a discount—nor Ford cars at special prices—any time—anywhere. We've never made enough cars to satisfy the demand—at regular prices. Don't be deceived. Ford prices are wonderfully low—but absolutely net.

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in service. Runabout \$675; Touring Car \$750; Town Car \$1000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Car Company of Canada Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.



BIG DAIRY PROFITS

From now on is the time to make the money on milk. There's lots of money in handling your dairy right. You must have a Cream Separator to get all of the money, and

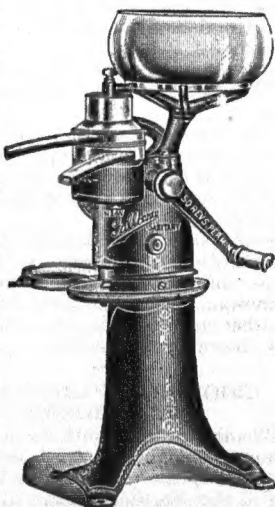
The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

we are ready to prove is the best Separator that you can buy. It is the most modern, complete, easiest

running and easiest cleaned Separator that you can find. I am willing to prove it on your own farm for 90 days, you yourself to be the only judge as to whether it stands the test. Here are the features that make the Galloway Separator the top-notch of them all:

Every gear runs in a bath of oil—low tank, smooth as a teacup—high wide crank—very easy operation—extreme simplicity—absolutely sanitary—bowl a perfect skimmer, and easily cleaned—price the very lowest—trial plan the very fairest. You can't appreciate half the values of this new Galloway sanitary cream separator until you see it, but let me tell you about it. Send for catalog and description. Every one made in my own factory; Big Capacity; Most Modern Separator Built; Try it FREE 90 Days; Easiest Running, Self Oiling. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited
Dept. G.G.3 WINNIPEG, MAN.



Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

THE PARTY GOD

In this country, we are told, we have government of some of the people by some of the people. It is done through what is called the party system.

We understand there are two parties. Only two. The party visible and the party invisible. The party invisible is a much more powerful party than the party visible. The party visible is a transient political traders' party. The party invisible is a permanent resident secret society of highwaymen. The party visible is divided into two camps or branches. The one known as Liberals and the other as Liberal-Conservatives. The party invisible is to be likened to a close corporation composed of what are called Tories and Grits, which have close communion with each other and never are divided. They are a special privilege amalgamation charged with the secret function of keeping secret the modus operandi and divisional conduct of the visible party.

The Liberal-Conservative group of the visible party are hypnotized with the idea that they are the guardians and protectors of all that is best. They hold fast to that which is good. Their claim is that to be a Liberal is to be liberal with the rights and property of others, a member of the party of chaos, of destruction, of recklessness, of waywardness, stubbornness and general mob law.

That part of the visible party called Liberals declare that they, and they only, stand for freedom, that they only are for progress, for action and reform. They contend that the whole world would be in slavery only for them. They declare that to be a Conservative is to be a tyrant, a usurper, a land shark, a land lord, and that the party group is only fit to stand still, to do nothing except to reserve and preserve all privileges for the divinely appointed Conservatives.

The members of the invisible corporate Grit-Tory party wink at the simplicity of both branches of the visible party. They nudge each other by turns, assume a picture-show attitude with finger on the lip and eye-corner glances. They utilize either or neither or both the visible sub-divisions of partisans at will. They put up those who are responsive to their commands and remove those who refuse submission.

This is the Canadian Nebuchadnezzar who has set up a party god and commands partisans everywhere to bow down at the sound of their sack-butt and dulcimer. Being citizens, however, seeing only this one party divided into two camps, managed by some unseen power who controls the nominative function in our primaries, we are compelled to attach ourselves to one or the other branches of the visible party, thus becoming a tool in the hands of the invisible party of plunderers.

Are we not justified in asking what is the way of escape? Who shall deliver us from this fiery furnace? Hear the expression of a gentleman who has had long years of experience in municipal life and in the political arena:

"The country has used me fairly well. I have succeeded far beyond my expectation. I have now both wealth and leisure. I would like to continue to serve my country but I have to answer at the bar of my own conscience and judgment, to my own manhood and self-respect. I take life too seriously to continue to take part in the political arena. Municipal life is not so bad. I could work in that, but the politics of our country is rotten, rotten. You have no idea of what a man has to go into to stay in politics in Canada today. No man can stay in party politics and be the man he ought to be or be the man he wants to be. It is rotten. Nothing is more corrupt."

This statement came recently directly from the lips of one of Saskatchewan's leading men—a reformer of the reformers. A man who is only one of hundreds, yea thousands, who want something better, some institution that will give a man an opportunity to take part in the government of his country on behalf of

his fellows and that which is best for them all. Men today are saying: Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there? Is there no escape from the appalling state which thousands admit exists?

Have Grain Growers yet secured sufficient advancement, sufficient freedom from visible party attachments to discuss these things without being held by the clanging chains of their bondage or influenced by the secret drawings of the unseen? Can we—we Grain Growers—calmly discuss in our local association the thing that ought to be? Are we yet free men? Can we even carefully search for a new party ideal, let alone erect one? If Grain Growers cannot make the search, what other body of men is better fitted to do it? Is there any with greater freedom, more independence, more opportunity and a greater obligation?

We would draw your attention to the address of Dr. Bland in our annual report. We have still a number of these we can supply on application at this office. F. W. G.

Sample Market

The statement made by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association to the Grain Commission re the Sample Market has been put up in neat pamphlet form for distribution. It is the result of the resolution passed at the Convention at Saskatoon leaving the matter in the hands of the Executive. The pamphlet can be had on application to this office. The statement was presented on May 27, at Winnipeg, and it would seem to be only fair that those of our members who have read the speeches and statements made by other interests, should also read this presentment before writing articles in condemnation of the Saskatchewan executive. Not being able to secure publication of this document in the public press, doubtless owing to its length, we take this method of placing it in the hands of those interested.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.
F. W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

Appreciative Gales by Thos. Sales in the Forest at Bank

A very successful and enjoyable picnic was held 15 miles north of Maidstone in connection with the Middleton Branch of the G. G. A. By noon there were several hundreds of people on the grounds and still they came from all directions in autos, buggies, wagons, and some on saddle. A large number came from town, everyone in a happy mood, with the intention of having a day's enjoyment, forgetting business, work and worries. A game of baseball was played between two local teams, besides which there was a long list of sports. The weather was exceedingly warm, which caused the ice cream, fruit and lemonade stand to do a big trade, much to the satisfaction of the directors, as it swelled the funds of the association. Mr. Sales, of Langham, our District Director, had been secured for the occasion to give an address, which was fully appreciated, his subject being (or rather his number of subjects) the aims and objects of the association, co-operation, organization. He proved conclusively to the "hangers on" what we as farmers are losing through not being fully organized. As an outcome of Mr. Sales' address, one or more branches will be organized in the district in the near future.

JOHN H. WESSON,
Secretary, District 11.

To Members of the G.G.A. in District 11

It has been decided to postpone the proposed summer convention at Battleford, as a comparatively few delegates are able to attend during the busy season. Furthermore, it is felt that a convention after freeze-up would be a greater benefit, by creating enthusiasm among the locals, working up to the Annual Convention, from which will emanate the real history of the Association.

JOHN H. WESSON,
Secy. for District 11.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

M. McCuish, organizer for the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, sends in the following interesting report of a two weeks' trip.

"After leaving Winnipeg I went to Longburn to see P. D. McArthur and made arrangements to organize a number of branches west of Lake Manitoba in July. On Monday I went to Plumas and found that the Plumas branch had bowed to the will of the enemy and stopped doing business in that town two years ago, but one man, B. Wright, is still ready to do battle and the end of June will see two or three new branches south and west of Plumas.

I then went on to Glenella and found one of the most wide-awake branches on the C.N.R. west of Dauphin. They have only twenty-three members, but in the fall of 1912, they bought a car of flour and a car of apples. Arrangements had already been made to have R. McKenzie address a public meeting in Glenella on June 26. From there I went to McCreary and found another branch who were easy victims to the wiles of the money class, and after a short fight against monopoly gave up. While at McCreary my team arrived from Togo and on Saturday, June 14, I left for Kelwood and found them in much the same shape as at McCreary.

Riding Mountain have not been doing business for a year, but are to re-organize on June 25, when R. McKenzie will address a meeting in the town of Riding Mountain. I then went east of Glenella, into the German settlement, after two days house to house canvass, in company with V. Dilk. On June 18 we held an organization meeting in Germania school house with 18 farmers present. After giving the past history of the association, I dealt with freight rates, sample markets, loading platforms, etc. The greater part of my address was taken up with the Grain Growers' Grain company and co-operation. After a strong appeal for those present to start co-operation by forming a branch of the M.G.G.A. and each one joining, Germania branch came into existence with 16 paid up members. After the close of election of officers a hearty vote of thanks was given the organizer and a motion passed appreciating the work of the Grain Growers' Grain company. Germania branch will hold a picnic on June 26, at which I will again speak. The experience I had at Germania was repeated at Maitland, only we got 11 out of 13 present and I was elected honorary president.

NEW BRANCH AT GRASS RIVER

At Grass River, on June 25, Mr. McCuish, with the help of some sympathetic farmers, organized a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. J. Helguson was elected President, A. Joseph Vice-President and J. W. Shuttleworth Secretary-Treasurer. Everybody joined and the energetic secretary expects to gather every farmer in the district into the Grain Growers' fold. The new association passed a unanimous resolution urging Central to leave no stone unturned to secure the abolition of the duty on agricultural implements.

RIDING MOUNTAIN RE-ORGANIZED

On June 25 we had a meeting to re-organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Mr. McKenzie, the secretary of the association, was present and gave an excellent speech, placing before the farmers the cause of the association. Mr. Dixon, of the Direct Legislation League, also gave an address. The following motions were carried:


Moved by J. Mason and J. Willerton, that D. C. Tyler act as president. Moved by J. Willerton and F. Stark, that Jas. Mason act as vice-president. Moved by J. Mason and F. Stark, that F. Walton act as secretary-treasurer.

Moved by J. Willerton and F. Stark, that the following act as directors: W. Sisson, F. Foulston, D. J. Watson, W. Cation, H. McDonald, G. Fraser.

Moved by J. Mason and W. Sisson, that we meet first and third Saturdays every month, and meet on July 5 at 8 o'clock.

Moved by D. C. Tyler and J. S. Buchanan, that we extend to Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Dixon a vote of thanks for the speeches they gave.

F. WALTON, Sec.-Treas.



The Phenomenal Success
of
Robin Hood Flour

Is not due to an accident but to years of experience and the result of the careful planning of the ablest and most experienced milling engineers in America.


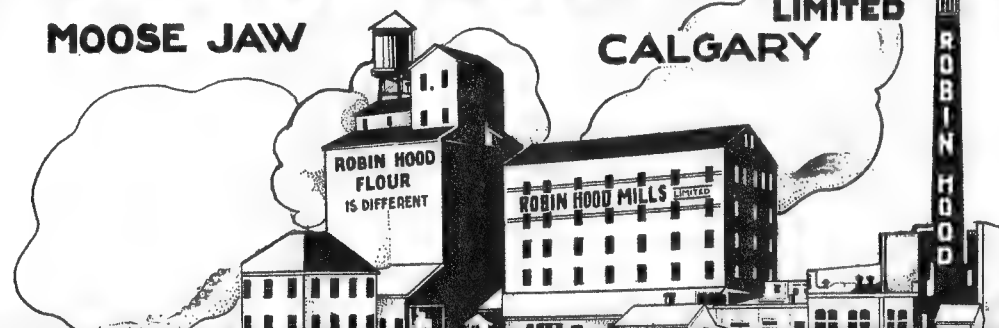
No money has been spared to make the ROBIN HOOD MILLS the last word in milling construction. Designed to turn out only the very highest grade of flour ever made

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Insist on having only the Best

ROBIN HOOD MILLS LIMITED

MOOSE JAW CALGARY

TENBY FARMERS IN LINE

A number of farmers turned out on Saturday evening, June 28, to hear Organizer McCuish explain the aims and objects of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. In an address of one hour he dealt with such matters as the loading platform, order book, sample market, wider markets to the south, and went fully into the workings of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and co-operation. The meeting was then thrown open and those present were given an opportunity to ask any questions they wished. It was the prevailing opinion that if the western farmers are to get fair value for their labor, this can best be accomplished by joining the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, shipping grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and, when possible buying shares in the Grain Company.

It was then moved and seconded that a branch of the Manitoba Association be formed, to be known as the Tenby Branch, and thirteen of the number present put down their names.

The following were elected as officers: T. S. Wilson, president; M. O'Donnell, vice-president; J. Griffiths, secretary-treasurer; E. Thomas, W. Griffiths, F. Schmal, F. Troegel, P. Gachet, and A. Ritchie, directors. The first meeting of the association will be held in the Tenby school house, on Saturday, July 5

at 8 p.m., when we expect to get more members added to our list.

Kindly forward a few copies of the constitution, bylaws and any other pamphlets you may have that will be of help to us.

J. GRIFFITHS, Sec.-Treas.

Tenby P.O.

ROARING RIVER WOMAN SUFFRAGE PICNIC

The second annual picnic of the above association was held June 18. Ideal weather, a good crowd and congenial spirits all helped to make a most enjoyable day.

Three spirited, rousing addresses were given by Mr. Sifton, Rev. Mr. Irvine and Mr. McCleary, reeve of Minitonas, outlining the benefits received since the working men had the vote and the greater liberty all will enjoy when women get their rights.

The tables and refreshment booths were prettily decorated in the Association colors—royal blue and gold. Football, baseball, ladies' basket ball and races formed a popular part of the day's program.

The Grain Growers of the district turned out in good numbers to show their interest in and sympathy with the Woman Suffrage movement. We are closely watching The Guide to see when other associations follow the example of the Roaring River branch and help the

women of their districts in the fight for their rights—"Votes for Women."

FANNIE E. LIVESEY, Sec.-Treas.

TRADE AND TARIFFS

A despatch from Washington, discussing Canadian trade, records the fact that geography has been too much for tariffs. The position is emphasized by the statement that Canada buys more from the United States than from all other nations combined. Today the United States takes almost the entire exports of Canadian minerals of all kinds, the bulk of its forestry exports, over half of the exports of manufactures, and a third of its fishery exports. The United Kingdom is the principal market for its agricultural and animal products. The larger takings of Canadian wheat constitute the principal factor that makes England loom larger in the export trade, and the prospects are that in the future the United States will take a much larger proportion of this article. . . . It is not for this country to make excuses for the comparatively small share of its import trade obtained by Great Britain. Commerce is purely a matter of business. All things being equal, however, Canada might well give the best consideration to the country which is financing, with many millions of dollars every year, the development of the Dominion.—Monetary Times (Toronto).

"No darning for me *this* trip, Dad.

Notice their *style*, too. If we stay *six months* we're fixed for *hose*."



Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

So soft and stylish, and can be had in such light weights, that many say, "These hose can't wear." Yet six pairs are *guaranteed* to wear a *full six months*.

We pay an average of 74 cents a pound for the yarn in Holeproof. Common yarn costs 32 cents. 74 cents is the top market price for cotton yarn—Egyptian and Sea Island. Ours is 3-ply, long-fibre, fine strands. Pliable and soft, but of the maximum strength. We spend \$60,000 a year for inspection, to see that each pair of Holeproof is perfect.

The above figures refer to Holeproof as made in the States and Canada.

The *genuine* Holeproof bear this signature: *Carl Fuschl*.

Write for Free Book on Holeproof

Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Ltd.
342 Bond Street, LONDON, CANADA (447)



Six pairs of men's cotton Holeproof, \$1.50 to \$3 a box; women's and children's, \$2 to \$3 a box of six pairs; also three pairs for children, guaranteed three months, \$1 a box. Silk Holeproof for men, \$2 a box of three pairs. Women's silk stockings, \$3 a box of three pairs. Three pairs of silk guaranteed three months. Medium cashmere socks, six pairs, \$2; fine cashmere, six pairs, \$3. Women's fine cashmere stockings, six pairs, \$3. Six pairs of cashmere are guaranteed six months.

Genuine Holeproof are sold in your town. Ask for dealers' names. We ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

HOMEMAKER CLUB WORK.

I have much pleasure in announcing on the Homemakers' Page this week the summer program of the Saskatchewan University for the Homemakers' clubs of that province and I hope that every woman within reach of the meetings will leave the bairns at home if they can or scrub them up and take them along if they must, but go anyway, even if the good man of the family has to get himself a cold meal on a corner of the table.

There will be a speaker and a demonstrator at each meeting which will afford the women a splendid chance to get out of the rut that all of us will surely drop into unless we keep learning new things about our work. Ruts are narrow little places and the people who abide in them for long become old and stodgy before their time. Remember the parable of the talents. It is just as important to get out and improve and find new ways of increasing one's talent today as it was in Biblical times. So don't miss the Homemakers' meetings this summer if they come within driving distance of your place.

So much for club work. I have several individual messages for the readers. I sent Mrs. Laycock's request for suffrage petition forms on to F. W. Green, Sec. of the Grain Growers' Assn., Moose Jaw, who has kindly had a number printed and is sending them out. Those that are sent out from Winnipeg are for Manitoba only. When filled they should be sent to Hon. Walter Scott, Government Buildings, Regina, Saskatchewan, any time before the re-assembling of the house.

I am afraid I have not made it clear that the Sunshine department of the Guide does not run an employment agency. If you care to write a letter asking for help to be printed on my page well and good but otherwise I have no way of supplying men or women for the farm.

If A. L. D. will send me her name I will publish her letter in the Guide, concerning the child for adoption. I must have the name to know where to forward her letters.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

cherish her as you promised. Remember it is so much harder to be cheerful shut up in the house with all the petty cares than out in God's free air. Be you the one to give the first smile and she will return it.

E. M. C.

HOME THE PLACE TO LEARN TRUTHS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am enclosing 70 cents for the four books which you are sending out to parents. I think they will be of great help to us. We have two little boys, but although they are very small I hope to be able to answer any questions they may ask as soon as they are able to understand and want to know the truth. I also think that is the best time to teach them the truth. If they hear it first they are more apt to not pay much attention to any shameful way they may hear it as they get older.

My husband is a subscriber of The Guide. I read the three pages every week—the Sunshine Guild, the Country Homemakers page and the Young Canada Club, and am much interested in them. Have intended writing for some time, but am a poor writer, don't do an awful lot of it. We have a very happy home and I guess that makes a difference. I feel so sorry for so many women who write to The Guide.

The books I am sending for are: "How to Tell the Truth to Children," "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," "The Nobility of Boyhood" and the booklet called "Maternity," hoping I shall receive them safely. I think the little books must be a great help to so many mothers out in the prairie homes, also the mothers in the cities where their children are among so many others. We mothers in these Western homes have very few chances to talk over such matters. We see each other so seldom, mostly at church, at least that is the way the neighbors are around here.

I think you are a great help to so many mothers. Wishing you every success in your good work.

HAPPY MOTHER.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES SHOULD BE PARTNERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—After reading some of the letters in The Guide I thought I must write if only to sympathize with such as "One from Bonnie Scotland." I understand well when she says I was proud and I do not think a woman is a true mother unless she has that sense of pride. First I must say I am so glad to read the letters of those who are lovers still. May God bless all such and make them a blessing. But well I know there are others and oh, sister, you who are happy in the true love of husband and children, do not judge from outward appearance. Many a smiling face hides a broken heart. Give love wherever possible. Husbands, if you only knew how your wife longs to have the children look up to and honor their father; how she is disappointed and cut to the heart and soul when you prove unworthy. And after all what is work and what is money? Both good and necessary in their place. But is it not character that counts more than all in the sight of God, also in building a nation? And those husbands who think woman was made to obey man, wait! Will you first, honor: second, love: third, obey. Now if there is that in your character which she can honor and love the rest is easy for you will be a manly man, who will treat your wife as you would wish to be treated were you a woman. Read your Bible and see if God has not honored women, among whom are Hannah, Deborah, Huldah, the Prophetess Deborah being judge over Israel; Ruth, Esther, Abigail. Our Saviour never spoke an unkind word to a woman and he honored them. Why should any man be prejudiced against woman or woman against man? She was created as a helpmeet and man as a protector of woman. Oh, why should we not try to make each other happy and stand together as one in training the children. Oh, father, if you only knew how much easier it makes it when you see that mother is obeyed. She will repay you a hundred fold if you really love and



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Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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Assets over liabilities, over 642,000.00

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHY THE PRIZE STORIES HAVEN'T COME

Please forgive me for not printing this week the names and some of the stories of the prize winners in the recent competitions, but I found I had so many good hero stories still to print that I could not find it in my heart to leave them out.

However you can really look for the names and at least one of the prize-winning stories in our next issue. I am so sorry that quite a big pile of letters came in after the competition had closed. All these people will get buttons but of course their stories will not be considered for prizes.

I might mention that as we have turned the corner of the summer with the first of July—you will have to look sharp to find out all you can about trees and flowers and animals while the summer lasts. It won't seem any time until the leaves begin to turn brown and red and the birds begin to pack their suit cases and buy their tickets for the Southland. Even now their young families are beginning to feel independent and want to run their own little affairs themselves while the old birds look on and smile except when they nearly break their stubborn little necks.

Now as I want to get as many stories as possible in this week I'll say bye-bye, and be good bairns for another week—or as good as you can.

DIXIE PATTON.

A HEROIC BRIDE

One day in Brighton last year a pretty young girl by the name of Ellen Ardale was going to be married to a vicar, who was very popular and well known.

On the day of the wedding all Brighton was out to see the well-loved bride and bridegroom. The vicar and bishop were already at the church, and the bride was coming with her uncle and mother, after seeing her Sunday school children safe in a large room which had been lent for the purpose. Just as she neared the church she heard the cry of "Fire! Fire!" Ellen rushed out of the carriage to see the room with her children in all in flames. She rushed in, in all her flimsy bridal attire and brought her children out one by one. She was just about starting for the carriage when she heard a cry and looking she saw another boy in the fire. Ellen rushed in and caught the boy in her arms and brought him to the people standing around.

Just as she came to the door a piece of burning material fell on her dress and in a second she was a mass of flames. The men standing by took off their coats and put out the flames but not till she was badly burnt.

Poor Ellen! She was a beautiful bride no longer—her veil was gone, the orange blossoms were nothing but a charred mass, her hair was burnt and her face and hands were badly scorched.

They carried her to the vicarage and some went for a doctor while others went to the church to tell the vicar of the heroine. He rushed to her side in a moment just as the doctor was saying "She will be terribly marked and she is blind forever." The vicar could not hold his grief but fell on the bed and wept like a child.

Ellen got better, but she was blind and scarred. Three months later all Brighton was out to see a more beautiful wedding than they had ever witnessed before, for though Ellen was scarred and blind it made no difference in the vicar's love for her, so they were happily married but to this day Brighton never forgets the heroine bride.

FLORENCE HOWARD, Age 14.

THE NINE-YEAR-OLD HERO

Once there lived a little boy who was nine years old. He lived in a little log hut with his grandpa and grandma, for his mother and father were both dead. His grandpa kept eight horses—six he could work and two he drove to town, for the nearest town was twenty-five miles away and no one lived any nearer than that.

Mr. Clarke, Teddy's grandpa, had

thirty head of cattle too. Teddy used to help do the chores by watering the horses and driving the cattle two miles to the straw stack with "Trap" his little dog.

One cold, snowy day in January Teddy's grandpa said he would help do the watering and then he would help drive the cattle to the stack. Before they left the barn the snow was falling lightly, but before they had gone half a mile a blizzard came up that blew the snow with such force that it cut the faces of Teddy and his grandpa. "We will have to go back and leave the cattle alone," said Mr. Clarke, "for we cannot stand this." They turned about and started in the direction they thought home, but the snow was so blinding they could not see. They wandered through the deep snow for about an hour, then Teddy said, "Oh, grandpa, we are going in the wrong direction. 'No, this is right, I am sure,' said Mr. Clarke. They went on for half an hour longer when Mr. Clarke sank down on a snow drift and said, "Sit down, Ted, till the storm is over, for I cannot go any farther." Mr. Clarke was seventy years old and soon got tired out. Teddy tried to coax his grandpa to come on, but he was too cold and tired to speak. He just laid with his eyes closed. Teddy knew his grandpa would freeze if he lay there much longer, so he took off his heavy coat and threw it over his grandpa. The blizzard had stopped so he started running in the direction he knew the house stood. When he saw the buildings he did not stop running till he came to the house.

When Teddy went in the house he found his grandma anxious about them. He told her his story and she gave him something to eat. He went down to the barn after he had got warm and harnessed Billy to the sleigh. He put the rugs in the sleigh and got the lantern, for it was already dark, and started for his grandpa. He had gone but a little way when "Trap" ran up to him and barked. He held the lantern up and saw a wolf sitting on her haunches a little ahead of him. But when it saw him it ran away. Teddy was not frightened for he knew one wolf would not hurt him. It took him a long while to find the pole he had stuck up to mark the place where grandpa lay, and when he found him he saw that he was as white as death. It took all his strength to lift him into the low sleigh and cover him with the rugs. It did not take him long to go home, for Billy trotted along. It was all he and grandma could do to lift unconscious grandpa into the house.

Grandpa was unconscious for a long while, but after that he soon got well, between grandma's kind nursing and little Teddy's watching. And he and Grandma were never tired of telling how nine-year-old Teddy saved his grandpa's life.

VIVIAN WHITMAN, Age 11.

TABLES TURNED

An English gentleman owned a very clever dog, who had been taught to go to the butcher's shop for meat. One day the man took the money without giving the dog any meat, and said: "Go home, Carlo." Carlo went home, and when his master scolded him he went and hid in a shed for three days.

Then his master called him out again and told him to go for the meat. When he got there this time, he put the money on the floor and kept his paw on it. When the man gave him the meat he scratched the money in, too. Then he went home in triumph.

KATHLEEN ARTHUR, Age 9.

Wasted Time

First Cinder—"Why so angry?"
Second Cinder—"I've been wasting time in a glass eye."

Breaking It Softly

"Why this hush, this elaborate tip-toeing about?"
"S-sh! Mother is getting ready to ask father for a little extra money."

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1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

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Because time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

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Because the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

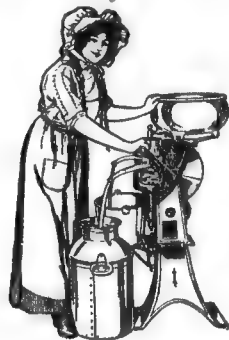
2nd If you have a very old DE LAVAL or an inferior separator of any kind—

Because the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

Because of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Waldeck, Sask. "I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory."

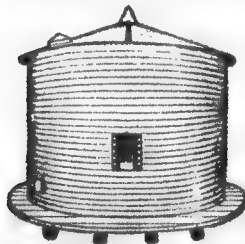
That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out hundreds of copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up-to-date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The business-like thresherman or farmer will save time and money by being systematic.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

BE ON YOUR GUARD

You know the old saying: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time." That has been heralded to such an extent that one would think even the most thick-headed man who could be secured for any purpose would know that it is useless to put up the fancy line of talk all the time, as he is bound to be found out.

After such an introduction it is as well to come down to brass tacks, which in this particular instance consist of a letter which has been received from a reliable farmer in one of the outlying districts of Alberta. He states, in part:

"As secretary of our local I am instructed to write you notifying you of the action of certain local implement dealers, who, as a means of combatting the new machine law, and to prevent the operation of same, are going around among the farmers with petitions appealing against the application of the Act. It has been represented to us that the implement dealers are using the indebtedness of the farmers as a lever for forcing signatures to their petitions and are obtaining large numbers of signatures by these means."

A little over two years ago, another body in the so-called effort to help the farmer, circulated petitions requesting the government to abolish the car distribution clauses of the Canada Grain Act and they nearly succeeded too, for the farmers signed these petitions by the thousand, and they were used to try and defeat the efforts of the representatives of the organized farmers at that time. Although the petitions referred to here have originated at another source and deal with a provincial matter only, still the same insidious method is being adopted and it behooves the farmers to be very watchful and to be on their guard when petitions are handed to them for signature. Instead of signing, how would it be to get hold of a copy of the petition and send it in to the Central office, when it could be printed in The Guide and the whole plan exposed? The machinery legislation passed at the last session of the legislature is necessary, and if the farmers watch their own interests no effort will be made to change the Act, unless, indeed, it be made more stringent, until such time as the machine companies come through with a contract which can be accepted by all sides as a fair and reasonable one. Then, perhaps, it will be as well to have the present legislation on the statute books of the province, even after that, as a guarantee of good faith. In the meantime, please do not sign any petition dealing with this matter as the chances are if the agents succeed in their plans, these petitions will be used to the detriment of the farmers of Alberta.

Acme Union sends in a very interesting report and, what is even better, a cheque for \$42, being part of the membership dues collected to date. \$12 also has been sent in from this union for one life member, which makes the second that has been received at this office this year. The secretary, in his report, states that the Acme Union has had thirteen cars of cedar posts, one car of flour and has two cars of wire on order. The union had also arranged for a big delegation of some 50 members to attend the District Convention at Carbon, and doubtless many went, in spite of the severe weather which prevailed at that time.

E. H. F. GENGE, Secretary.

LAKESIDE UNION PICNIC

On June 3 a very successful picnic was held by the Lakeside Union No. 421 two miles east of Lacombe. The following excellent program had been drawn up for the day. A large crowd were in attendance and everyone agreed that the first picnic of the Lakeside Union was a great success. The program was as follows:

Addresses: 10.30 a.m.—P. P. Woodbridge, Prov. Sec., U. F. A., Calgary;

11.30 a.m.—Prof. G. H. Hutton, Lacombe Experimental Station.

Dinner.

Sports of all kinds, for which events suitable purses were given to the winners in the juvenile classes.

Music, other amusements and refreshments to add to a jolly outing.

One or two additional items were inserted into the program. The married ladies engaged in a tug of war with the single ones, which resulted in a tie, as both sides kept up the tug until the limit allowed for the event was reached, neither side having gained so much as a single inch. The pie-eating contests, etc., also provoked much fun.

C. R. ABBOTT, Sec.-Treas.

ANNUAL PICNIC EDWELL UNION No. 53

This annual event was celebrated with great éclat on June 11 last, at the old Heppell place, kindly lent by Mr. Comer. Although the weather looked threatening, by one o'clock it turned into an ideal Alberta summer day. Members and their friends arrived in force, numbering about 300, amongst whom were noticed F. W. Archer, member for Innisfail, Dr. McEwen and other lesser celebrities. The competitors in the races were very numerous and enthusiastic (in one race no less than 18 competed) which testified to the popularity of the Edwell U. F. A. sports. The whole affair was carried out without a hitch, thanks to the able management and energy of the Sports Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. F. Day, H. Crocker, A. Gulliver, W. Pixley and A. Smith. The refreshment stalls carried on a roaring business and the supper table was loaded with good things contributed by members and others attending, and judging from the condition of the tables when quitting time came, appear to have been fully appreciated.

The thanks of the union are due to the following firms and friends who kindly contributed prizes to the races: Day Hardware Co.; Lord's; McLeans; T. A. Gaetz; Smith and Gaetz; Lowes, Gaetz-Cornett Co.; W. T. Coote, J. Carscadden, D. S. Long, Dr. McEwen, Parker's Drug Co.; Humber's; Brown's Toggery; H. J. Snell; J. C. Brazier, of Red Deer, and Stewart Bros., Brown Bros. and W. Morris, of Penhold.

The principal winners of the races were as under: 50 yards, boys under six, J. Richards; 50 yards, boys over six, J. Day; 100 yards boys' handicap, J. Thurston; 100 yards girls' handicap, E. Richards; 100 yards open, men's, C. Quinton; 100 yards ladies', B. Pye; quarter mile (married men), S. Wyndham; sack race, W. Towers; broad jump, Ted Day; pony race, F. Cragg; horse race, open to all, F. Cragg.

Then followed the football match between Edwell and Horn Hill, the latter winning the football given for this match. The baseball game was won by Edwell after an exciting time. It was late when the gathering broke up, everyone declaring that they had had a good time and that it had been the most successful picnic that the Edwell Union had ever given, and so say all of us. More power to the boys of Edwell U. F. A. Union.

F. J. POWELL, Secretary.

LAKE THELMA PICNIC

Everybody came with a true picnic spirit to the basket picnic given by the U.F.A. at Lake Thelma, June 20. About 500 people from the surrounding country and towns were present to enjoy the races and sports in the afternoon, and in the evening merry folk of all ages enjoyed the music and dancing.

ROSE H. SHOWLER, Sec.-Treas.

Blasted Hopes

"Never mind," said the cheerful idiot to a friend who was down on his luck, "remember there's always one place where you can find money and sympathy."

"Where?" said the friend brightening up.

"In the dictionary," replied the C. I. as he moved off.

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No more boiling, no more rubbing.
You can throw your wash-board away.

Don't miss this chance, you may not get another. Send us one dollar to-day, and we will send you the washer post-paid to any address. Also our agent's terms which show you how you can make fifty dollars a week.

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Send us this coupon with **ONE DOLLAR**, and we will send the Fisher-Ford Rapid Vacuum Washer, directions for use, and agent's offer, to any address, all charges paid, by mail. **FISHER-FORD MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 59 31 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.**

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Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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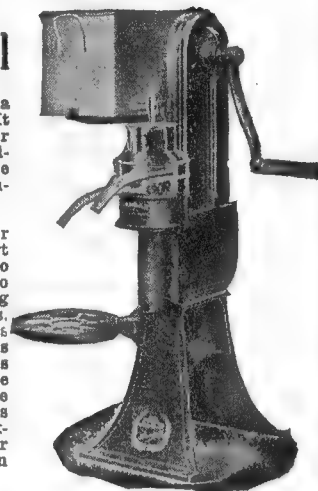
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Greatest Separator

HOME BANK OF CANADA ANNUAL REPORT

A Gain of One Million Dollars in Deposits, and Two and a Half Million in Assets

The annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ending May 31st, was held at the Head Office of the Bank, 8-10 King street west, Toronto, on Tuesday last.

The Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Flynn, was elected to the chair, and Mr. O. G. Smith was appointed secretary of the meeting. The report of the directors was then submitted:

Directors' Report

Four quarterly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. (7 per cent.) per annum have been paid and provided for; \$200,000 added to the rest, making that account \$650,000, and \$40,000 set aside to be written off bank premises, which will leave a net balance of \$100,470.31 for profit and loss account.

Banque Internationale Purchase

Towards the close of the year, an agreement was entered into with the directors of La Banque Internationale du Canada, for the purchase of the assets of that institution, to be paid for by shares of the Home Bank at the price of \$128 per share. These assets were carefully and thoroughly inspected by experienced officers of the Home Bank, whose valuation was accepted by La Banque Internationale. The agreement was submitted to the shareholders of that bank at a general meeting, and approved, and then, having received the approval of the Governor-in-Council, was formally carried into effect on the 15th day of April last. The result of this purchase is that the balance of our unsubscribed capital has been taken up, a substantial sum received for the rest account, and a connection established in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec which should prove valuable, and ten branches taken over and continued.

General Manager's Report

Senator James Mason, the general manager, reported that the net profits for the year are nearly 12 per cent. on the average paid-up capital—deposits show an increase of nearly \$1,000,000. The whole of the authorized capital, \$2,000,000, is now taken, and almost entirely paid up—the Reserve Fund or Rest has been increased by \$200,000 and amounts to \$650,000, being slightly more than one-third of the paid-up capital. The total assets amount to \$14,735,100.29, an increase of considerably more than \$2,000,000 over last year.

Mr. John Kennedy, one of the Western directors of the Home Bank, and

second vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, addressed the meeting and stated as follows: "I am pleased once more, at this very important meeting, to report good progress from the West, and to say that the Grain Growers' Grain Company—the Home Bank's biggest customer in the West and one of its largest shareholders—is having another successful year, and will handle more grain than the previous year, which was 28,000,000 bushels.

"I wish to point out as clearly as possible that by this connection the Home Bank depositors in the East are helping to a great extent at all points where our branches have opened in relieving the financial situation, which is felt very keenly in the West. I can see a great future for the Home Bank in the West, and I would like to assure you that it is the desire of very many of our leading farmers that the Home Bank keep pace with the ever increasing development and rapid growth of the present time by becoming still more identified with the West.

In moving a vote of thanks to the general manager and officers of the bank, the honorable attorney-general, Mr. J. J. Foy, K.C., referred to the attention that he had always observed was extended to the customers of the Home Bank. The Hon. Mr. Foy's motion was seconded by Mr. William Crocker.

Home Bank Pension Fund

On motion of Mr. F. E. Luke, seconded by Dr. J. A. Todd, the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of establishing a pension fund for Home Bank clerks and officials.

The by-law to increase the capital of the Home Bank from two to five million dollars, according to the by-law No. 10, was moved by Mr. M. J. Haney, C.E., and seconded by Mr. H. S. Harwood.

Result of Poll

The scrutineers reported the election of the following directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Thomas A. Crerar, Thomas Flynn, E. G. Gooderham, John Kennedy, A. Claude Macdonell, M.P., Col. the Hon. James Mason, C. B. McNaught, John Perse.

Directors' Meeting

At a subsequent meeting held by the board of directors, immediately after the general meeting, the following officers were reported as elected to office for the ensuing year: Colonel Hon. James Mason, president; Thomas Flynn, vice-president.

Statement of the Results of the Business of the Bank for the Year ending 31st May, 1913

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

CR.	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1912	\$ 86,001.68
Net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest, making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	167,125.58
	<u>\$223,127.26</u>

CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT

Premium on Capital Stock received during the year	183,768.82
	<u>\$436,896.08</u>

Which has been appropriated as follows:

DR.	
Dividend No. 23, quarterly, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum	\$22,548.33
Dividend No. 24, quarterly, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum	22,595.04
Dividend No. 25, quarterly, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum	22,637.46
Dividend No. 26, quarterly, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum	28,644.94
	<u>\$ 96,425.77</u>
Transferred to Rest Account	200,000.00
Balance (Of this Balance \$40,000 will be written off Bank Premises and Office Furniture)	140,470.31
	<u>\$436,896.08</u>

LIABILITIES

TO the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 1,752,220.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$2,120,624.02
Deposits bearing interest	7,858,357.33
	<u>\$ 9,978,981.35</u>
Balances due other Banks in Canada	6,194.84
Balances due Agents in Foreign Countries	239,416.18
	<u>\$11,976,812.37</u>

To the Shareholders:

Capital (Subscribed \$2,000,000.00), Paid up	\$1,938,208.10
Rest	650,000.00
Dividends unclaimed	964.57
Dividend No. 26 (quarterly), being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable June 2nd, 1913 ..	28,644.94
Profit and Loss Account carried forward	140,470.31
	<u>2,758,287.92</u>
	<u>\$14,735,100.29</u>

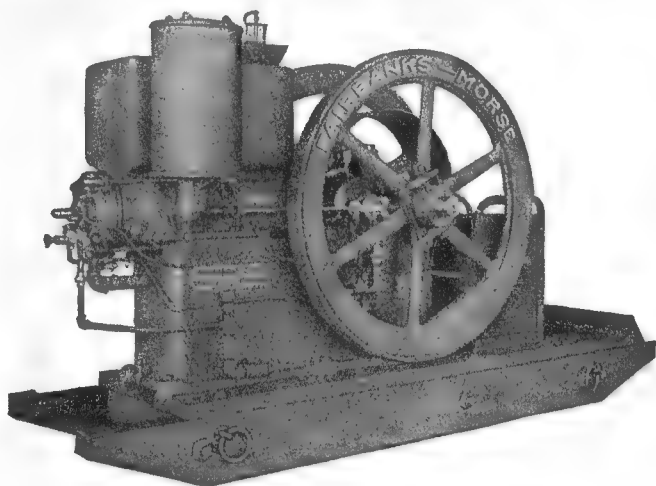
ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 271,879.70
Dominion Government Notes	1,268,750.00
	<u>\$ 1,540,629.70</u>
Deposit with Dominion Government as security for Note Circulation ..	89,600.00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	377,924.39
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	898,466.39
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain	55,019.95
Railway, Municipal, and other Bonds	331,202.75
Call Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures	1,921,570.19
	<u>\$5,214,413.37</u>
Current Loans and Bills Discounted	\$8,799,608.56
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	29,357.90
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	7,231.70
Bank Premises, Safes, and Office Furniture	665,557.18
Other Assets	18,931.58
	<u>9,520,686.92</u>
	<u>\$14,735,100.29</u>

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 31st May, 1913.

Famous for Over 20 Years—



FAIRBANKS-MORSE SKIDDED OIL ENGINE

OVER 115,000 IN DAILY USE

This engine was the first independent, self-contained, internal combustion engine on the market. It has kept the lead since the day it made its appearance.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

We Manufacture:

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.
Gasoline Engines, all types—Portable and Stationary—1 to 500 H.P.
Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 1 to 4 Cylinders.
Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders.
Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose.
Truck and Pitless Waggon Scales.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY
Montreal St. John Ottawa Toronto Vancouver Victoria

A. NAISMITH,
President.

R. M. MATHESON,
Vice-President

C. D. KERR,
Treasurer.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00

Security to Policy-Holders \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes
of insurance written, including Automobile risks.



Rid Your Fowls of Body Lice!

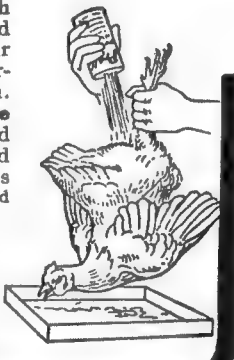
Every form of poultry life is more or less afflicted with lice. They suck the blood and sap the life of your fowls, thus seriously interfering with egg production. **PRATT'S Powdered Lice Killer** instantly reaches and kills all lice on hens and chicks, and destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Sifter-top cans, 25c and 50c.

PRATT'S Liquid Disinfectant keeps the poultry houses clean and sanitary. Highly concentrated.

"Your Money Back If It Fails"

\$1.50 a gal.; 90c a half-gal.; 50c a qt.

At your Dealer's.
PRATT FOOD CO. of Can. Limited
TORONTO P-7



CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.

Threshers' Account Book

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains—

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheets Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses	

The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg - Manitoba



WANTED! Every Farmer
to get our new

WORK SAVING, TIME SAVING, MONEY
SAVING OFFER ON

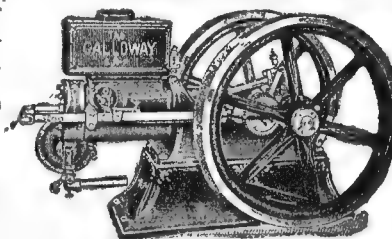
GASOLINE ENGINES

Why not have this engine on your place to take half the load of the drudgery off your shoulders? It's absolutely reliable, very economical, it's an engine with a long reputation for satisfactory work, durability, and low price, every engine made in our Waterloo factories, sold direct from factory to farm, price to you a wholesale price, based on an enormous factory capacity. We carry a complete line of GALLOWAY Engines in hand in Winnipeg, can ship in 24 hours. Send me your name so that I can send you catalog describing the engines we build. Believe me, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY DOING IT, and you ought to have my new

Special Offer to the first Ten Men
or more in every township

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada
Dept. G.G.5 WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited



CONGRESS TO PROBE LOBBY

Washington, D.C., July 6.—The house wrestled several hours yesterday with a proposal for a lobby investigation on its own account, and finally deferred a vote until Wednesday. Apparently sentiment was almost unanimous for an investigation. A resolution from the rules committee proposed not only an investigation, by a committee of seven, of Martin M. Mulhall's charges, that congressmen had been influenced by the lobby of the National Association of Manufacturers, but a probe of the whole "lobby" situation. Before the House adjourned all amendments accepted had been to broaden the scope. The House investigation, probably, will be distinct from that of the Senate.

Following is the text of the house resolution reported yesterday:

"Whereas, there have appeared in recent issues of various newspapers published in the United States, divers statements and charges as to the existence and activity of a lobby organized by and on behalf of an organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of improperly influencing legislation by congress, the official conduct of certain of its members and employees, the appointment and selection of committees of the house and for other purposes designed to affect the integrity of the proceedings of the House of Representatives and its members:

Duties of Committee

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the speaker appoint a select committee of seven members of the House, and that such members be instructed to inquire into and report upon all the matters so alleged concerning said representatives, and more especially whether during this or any previous congress the lobbyists of the said National Association of Manufacturers or through any office, agent or member thereof, did in fact reach or influence, whether for business, political or sympathetic reasons or otherwise, the said representatives or any one of them or any officer or employee of this or any former house of representatives, in or about the discharge of their official duties, and if so, when, by whom, and in what manner?"

"Said committee shall inquire whether money has been used for improper

influence exerted by said National Association of Manufacturers or any agent thereof to accomplish the defeat for nomination or election of any candidate for the House of Representatives in Congress and said committee shall likewise inquire whether members of congress have been employed by said association for the accomplishment of any improper purpose whatever.

"Said committee is also directed to inquire whether improper influence has been exerted by such an organization or by any other association, corporation or person to secure the appointment or selection of the committee of the House or any of them.

"Said committee shall also inquire whether the said National Association of Manufacturers or any other organization or corporation or association or person, does now maintain or has heretofore maintained a lobby for the purpose of influencing legislation by Congress and ascertain and report to what extent and in what manner, if at all, legislation has been improperly effected or prevented by reason of the existence of such lobby if it be found to exist at all now or heretofore."

RUSSIAN WHEAT CROP BIGGER

A cablegram received on July 3 from the International Agricultural Institute gives the official preliminary estimate of winter wheat in Russia-in-Europe as 277,683,000 bushels, compared with 243,761,000 last year; winter rye 917,168,000 bushels, compared with 1,006,641,000.

To Local Secretaries, G.G. Associations, Manitoba and Saskatchewan:

Sirs,—Have still about 400 boxes Evaporated Apples, same lot as previously offered; quality guaranteed. Want you to help me out. Apples will be higher, but will accept the low price of 6 1/2 cents per pound at Winnipeg or Regina, in ten-box lots or over—payment to be made as soon as distributed at country points. Send orders if you possibly can before July 25th, as it will save me storage. Remember, my action has given many Western consumers inside prices on this important staple, and I would like to keep my evaporator at Victoria, Norfolk Co., Ont. (where I reside), independent and continue to do business with you. Please act quickly. Address orders to: J. K. McLENNAN, 209 DONALD STREET, WINNIPEG.

P.S.—Write me about car lots Fall and Winter Apples.—J.K.M.

Supplies of sheep and lambs were meager in the open market. The packers, however, had 7,500 lambs direct.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week.	20c Per Word for 6 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks.	80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
\$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.	PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-tf

12 SHORTHORN BULLS—INCLUDING choice 2-year-olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS. Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-13

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-tf

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERK- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion boar. Pairs and trios not akin. A yearling show boar, litter-brother to my first-prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right. Money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

RUSSELL M. SHARP, EDRANS, MAN.—Breeder of Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. 26-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN- related pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-13

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.—Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-tf

SUTTER BROS., REDVERS, SASK., BREED- ers of Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine. 28-13

REGISTERED YOUNG CHESTER WHITE Boars for Sale. Apply Noval Horner, Creelman, Sask.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE, APRIL Litters. Boars, \$15 each. C. E. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 28-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-tf

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-tf

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincum-
bered Farm Lands desirably located.
You have too much land and not
enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED—WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in 1b. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23-tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM- pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. quick returns. 23-tf

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE RUMELY OIL-PULL thirty horse-power, with Cockshutt plow and packer. Excellent condition. P. E. Hatch, Brooks, Alta. 26-6

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Gas Tractor, in first class condition, \$800 cash, or \$1,000 in two payments. H. W. Laird, Tate, Sask. 28-4

FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT OGDAR FENCE POSTS—Write for prices. F. J. Bossley, Salsgaa, via Sicamous Junct., B.C. 28-6

FARM LANDS AND EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION IN ideal mixed farming district. Ninety acres under cultivation, splendid soil, abundance of pasture. Near school. Real snap. Easy terms. Geo. Bodley, Kelliker, Sask. 26-6

CITY HOUSES AND LOTS FOR FARM LANDS in any good district. We will exchange what you have for what you want. Write Dept. "E" Prairie Investment Co. Ltd., 204-k Sterling Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 28-3

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A LIVE AGENT IN EVERY good town and district where we are not represented in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to sell our hardy specialties, grown specially for Western plantings. Good pay. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Stone and Wellington, Canada's Greatest Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

MILLING OATS WANTED—HIGHEST price paid. Send sample. No delay. Drying plant in connection. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Blenfaite. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-tf

GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—Six Dollars per hundred, bags 25c extra. John Lamont, Red Deer, Alta.

Getting the Franchise

Continued from Page 7

"I'll not get hold of Clayton," said Agnew. "We make this improvement ourselves and get the credit for doing the decent thing at the right time."

"No, no!" I exclaimed. "That's the way Clayton earns his salary. If he puts over a thing like that they may raise his salary; if he doesn't he may get fired. You don't understand the game."

"I guess I don't," said Agnew fiercely; "but I'm willing to do some experimenting with it. I'm sick of working for a concern that is always going round like a whipped cur and obeying orders when it's cuffed. Let's stand up—a decent corporation—and tell those Franklin Avenue folks they are going to have the decent done by them because they have given us a patronage that warrants the service increase."

He was young and impulsive, and I gave him a chance—not without misgivings. Within three days every misgiving was justified. We were in one of the prettiest messes we had ever known. Our announcement fell flat; we had played the role of whipped cur too long to make a shining hit in the part of benefactor. Clayton cut me on the street; Agnew was in despair. And I had received a personal letter from the head of the old railroad board, one of the cheeriest old pirates I have known:

"If you have any money to spend in improvement we will oversee that. Do you think we are here for our health? Next time give us the tip and we'll make an order. Otherwise, how would you like an order compelling you to vestibule your cars, summer equipment and all?"

I understood. He also held his job by producing results. Only he could go through the form of the thing and still be the public's esteemed and reappointed servant. In our office—well, in our office things were different.

Of course his letter was blackmail; but we were at a disadvantage and we took our medicine. We ate humble pie; and by-and-by we had a little thrill of pleasure when the old gang walked out and a new gang walked in. The old gang were highbinders and the new one high-brows. They were a classy lot of boys, however, and they took hold of the railroad situation in our state like an encyclopedia staff preparing a snappy little two-hundred thousand-word digest on the higher forms of mathematics. We were no longer a railroad—we were a theory, an interesting form of problem; and every philosopher from Locke and John Stuart Mill down was being consulted to solve us.

Within a month after that clever little staff of college degrees tackled us we were learning more about running a railroad than we dreamed could be written in books. We rather enjoyed them. It was refreshing to meet theorists after the long line of "give-mes" or "hand-me-outs." The new bunch was honest, and we figured out that it could do us no particular harm. Even Durdedge said they would yet be handing us Congress Street on a silver platter. That was a pretty smile, but I had my doubts.

Into my office walked one Major Brimmer, who announced himself as secretary of the Marlborough Citizens' Council—the whole South Side was as rich in civic organizations as a July field in dandelions, and they bloomed best out in the suburbs. Brimmer came to the point of his interview without hesitation.

"You need a public sentiment," said he—"something nice and rousing to put the South Side back of you on the Congress Street proposition. Of course you can line up your own territory; but the South Side—there's the rub. And without us you can do nothing."

I knew I was talking with a crook, but he was interesting and I let him go ahead.

"For five hundred dollars," he said a little later, "you can have a meeting in our new Odd Fellows' Hall in Marlborough—music, reporters, carefully edited speeches, unbridled enthusiasm for your Congress Street plan." He must have seen approval in my eye, for he went in deeper: "For a thousand dollars, a meeting in the Third Regiment Armory downtown—a bigger band, more reporters and more enthusiasm. In the Odd Fellows' Hall, at the first price, you get two or three aldermen—of course they don't count for much—a state senator and two members of the lower house, civic leaders who will talk as long as any one stays to hear them; but the armory meeting—

there is the worth-while stunt!—a public protest against the Citizens' Company; the city treasurer, half a dozen state senators, and the dead ones expurgated from the platform." He moved closer—lowered his voice: "Two thousand dollars and I'll have the governor at the armory—and if I can't produce him you can keep the extra thousand."

I did not like the sound of that somehow. I thought Harkness was a square man, square jawed, square framed, square hearted, who did things because he thought them right.

Brimmer had the quick intuition that a man must possess when he makes his success in a difficult and diplomatic calling. He saw that I was incredulous of his ability to produce the governor of our state.

"He won't know," he said. "I have men who can make him think that he cannot afford to miss the chance to address a big mass-meeting. We can take a risk. Harkness is not apt to go against the sentiment of the resolutions I will write myself, which will be read at the opening of the meeting."

I consented—sent Brimmer down to work out the details with Durdedge. That evening my press agent rode across the bridge with me.

"Boss," said he finally, "I used to think some of my former achievements were some stunts; but now—after Brimmer—I'm a rank amateur. You don't know any nice little dub organization that needs a secretary, do you?—an alert young man who is willing to take a small salary and start at the bottom?"

The next morning my press agent was back at me again, waving a publisher's pink contract in my face. There was blood in his eyes.

"You've disobeyed orders again!" he said accusingly. "You promised to send all the advertising men in to me—and here you've broken your word! Nine hundred dollars—and for a single page in the twiddle-twaddle edition of the brokendown Herald-Gazette! Boss, you're losing your wits!"

I found my apology. I thrust the blame upon one Arthur Jones, chief editor of the Herald-Gazette and a club acquaintance.

"Jones had me on the telephone and told me he was sending one of his young men over to me personally. He asked me one or two questions about the Congress Street situation, and I—I had reason to believe it was a reporter seeking an interview. After he came in I found him an advertising solicitor; but Jones is a good fellow—and that man said the Citizens was coming in for half a page and we could make them look like lame ducks."

My arguments were petering out under the accusing glance of Durdedge.

"Nine hundred dollars—and their rate quoted in every advertising agency in this town—fifteen cents a line—three hundred lines to the column, seven columns to the page—twenty-one hundred lines—three hundred and fifteen dollars all told! Nine hundred dol— Oh, boss, how could you!"

Before I could explain any more he interrupted, saying:

"Oh, I know! They told you they had to make it a round figure to include the drawing of a special design, cuts and the like—extras that are always included by first-class daily papers. The truth of it is that you get the corporation rate, which touches high levels with political advertising. And you transportation men think that you are clever!"

His accusing eye was upon me and I made a full confession. I told him that the Times—another of the journalistically crippled papers of Riverport—had also been after me for nine hundred dollars on a special edition—that the contract was on its way in the office mail. For sixty seconds I lived in dread of this man who was drawing his bread and butter by virtue of my gift of office. Then his tone became soft, as of a mother expressing sorrow to an erring child.

"I suppose they both need the money," I said, "and it's good diplomacy for us to spend money now in the right channels—without asking too many details. The Times man said he surely would see that my check went upon the desk of his managing editor."

Concluded Next Week

The true standard of equality is seated in the mind; those who think nobly are noble.—Bickerstaff.

Make \$2000⁰⁰ more per Year

Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bore slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.

20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog.

LISLE M'F'G. CO., Box 460 Clarinda, Iowa.



See Those Lugs!

They're "HART-PARR" HOLD-FAST LUGS

They enable the HART-PARR "27" to work
where no other tractor can

Naturally, when you buy a tractor, you want one that can go into your fields, do your work and stick to the job, rain, storm or sunshine. One that will stay on top of the ground and not mire, even in extremely soft soil.

The small, light Hart-Parr "27" is the one tractor that best fulfills all these requirements. A wet season cannot put it out of commission. Soft soil holds no terrors for it. It will work in fields so soft that other tractors cannot venture upon without miring.

The combination of famous Hart-Parr wave form driver lugs and wonderful Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" extension lugs alone makes this possible.

No doubt you have heard of the unequalled efficiency of our wave form driver lugs. They give 31% greater surface contact than smooth tired drivers with wedge shaped lugs. But Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" extension lugs are something new and a remarkable improvement over anything ever designed for the purpose. They take the place of cumbersome and costly extension rims. But don't think of them merely as a substitute for the latter. They are not only cheaper, but vastly more efficient. They cost fully one-third less than extension rims, and give 25% greater grip on the soil. When a wet spell comes along,

they enable you to finish all your field work many days sooner than you otherwise could, because they positively prevent miring in soft soil. They soon pay for themselves in the time they save you.

They Grip the Ground Like a Horse's Toe

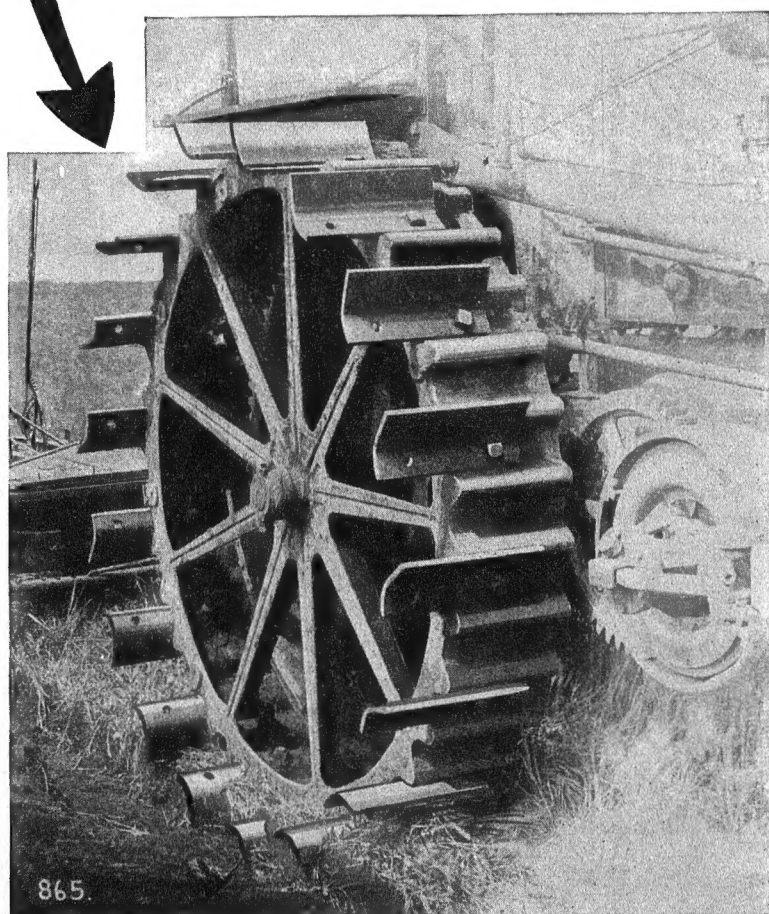
HART-PARR

-OIL TRACTORS-

Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" lugs strike the ground like the toe of a horse's hoof. They hold to it with a bulldog grip, prevent slippage, pull out of the ground straight away, without tearing or rooting it up and are self cleaning. They do not in the least injure or pack the soil and are equally efficient in virgin sod or on plowed ground.

Made of Tough, Durable Steel

Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" lugs are made of flat steel bars of unusual toughness and durability. They are 15 inches long, 7 inches wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, with the lower edge bent at an angle of about 135 degrees from the blade. When fastened in place, they extend $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the outer edge of the drive wheels and project $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches above the crest of the driver lugs. They are made to last, will not break off nor twist out of shape and cannot clog in the stickiest mud.



Out shows how "Hold Fast" lugs grip the ground and pull up straight away without tearing up soil

Simple and Easy to Put on or Take Off

To put on or detach Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" lugs is a comparatively simple operation and the work of only a few minutes. Each lug fits into the hollow between two driver lugs, with the blade resting against the side of the driver lug. A single large bolt and nut keep the "Hold Fast" lug securely and firmly in place. It cannot jar loose and fall off. To detach it you simply unscrew the nut, pull out the bolt and the job is done.

Only One of Many Fine Features

Every detail and every part of the small, light Hart-Parr Oil Tractor is just as simple and efficient as these "Hold Fast" lugs. In fact, the design and construction throughout is strikingly original, simple and efficient. We build this tractor almost entirely of steel made to special formula and in our own modern steel foundry. No other tractor concern operates its own steel foundry. We have reduced the number of manufactured parts in this tractor to 300. All other tractors contain from 800 to 1,500. Take the drive wheels for example. They are solid steel castings—not built up nor pieced. Casting them solid does away with several hundred small parts and insures lightest weight, yet greatest strength. One of those wheels, under test, withstood a pile driver blow of 216,000 pounds without showing a crack or break. This same margin of strength and safety we build into every part—frame, gears and all. The reason Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are superior to all others is because we build them so from the foundation up. And remember, we make a size for every farm, large or small. One of them will exactly meet your power requirements.

A "Self-Lift" Plow, Too

We are prepared to furnish the Hart-Parr "Self Lift" plow in 4 and 6 bottom sizes. The Hart-Parr "Self Lift" measures up to standard Hart-Parr quality. The 4 bottom size is for use with the Hart-Parr "27." It is simple in design, powerfully built, contains one-third less parts and weighs 33% less than any other "Self Lift." In combination with the Hart-Parr "27," it forms a strictly one-man outfit. You can operate both tractor and plow right from the engine platform. Other special features of this plow are large clearance, three point support over entire frame, independent hand lift and self lift attachments and special spring beam couplers.

Get Our Literature

Write for finely illustrated catalog and special circulars fully describing the Hart-Parr line, and get our literature on power farming costs.

HART-PARR COMPANY

34 Main Street, Portage la Prairie, Man.

1620 8th Avenue, Regina, Sask.

61 West 23rd St., Saskatoon, Sask.

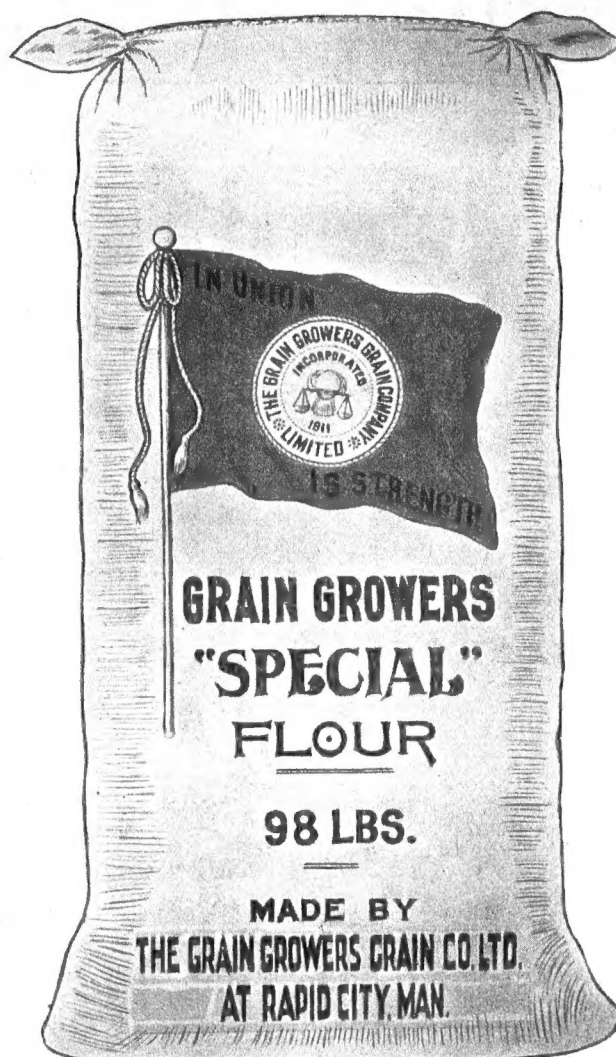
The Chapin Co., 329 8th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

Progress

Here is something new. You recognize it at once as another step forward

We have hoped for it for some time and feel now that it is worthy of more than a passing thought. As climbers who have topped another hill, it gives us heart for the hills we see ahead to look back for a few minutes on the climb we have made. It has not been a long climb, but it has been a steep one, with every step of the way obstructed since September 1906.

- 1906** A struggling Farmers' Grain Commission Company, started with a contribution fund of \$5000.00.
- 1908** A Grain Commission Company soundly established and an export business started.
- 1911** A Timber Limit in British Columbia acquired.
- 1912** A Terminal Elevator at Ft. William and 170 Government Elevators in Manitoba leased
- 1913** A Terminal Elevator at Fort William purchased. A Mill leased and the manufacture of our own Flour started. The number of our shareholders increased to over 13,000.



Where to Next? That's up to you!

Conditions seven years ago demanded action by **the farmers themselves**. Ideals put into action accomplished results that stand out today as sign-posts of success.

Conditions today demand—**What?—Action from You!** You pay too much for practically everything you buy. You do not get the full value of what you have to sell. It is just a plain business proposition: You who are not members must get into the game yourselves and be your own middlemen. Join hands with the farmers who are already doing this through their own Company.

We are doing things and we want to do more. The bigger and stronger we get the more we can do. **Remember when we say "WE" that it is the 13,000 Western Farmers, who own and operate this Company, that speak to you. YOU NEED US---WE NEED YOU.** Take Stock in this Company. Buy our Flour, and Ship your Grain to us.

United Action Means Success Spelled with Capitals—ACT!

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.